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WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

MR. PINCHBACK'S CASE AGAIN POSTPONED—THREE HUNDRED MORE NEW BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE—THE CASE OF SENATOR SPENCER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—This was an unusually dull day in both branches of Congress. In the Senate, Mr. Morton called up the case of Pinchback, and after making a short speech yielded to a motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business. In the House, about three hundred new bills were introduced, swelling the number of bills introduced thus far in the House alone to twenty-four hundred. Those brought in to-day were of the same general character as those heretofore introduced, and embrace everything, from granting relief to some reconstructed citizens of the South to the repeal of the Specie Resumption act. At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Hale offered a "hard money" resolution, upon which he moved the previous question. Of course it did not pass, receiving only eighty-six votes. Shortly after this vote, in order to prevent the introduction of annoying resolutions from the Republican side, on motion of Mr. Randall, the House adjourned.

The vote in favor of Mr. Hale's resolution included nearly all the Republicans present in the House and a very few Democrats.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will to-morrow hold a special meeting to hear the report of their subcommittee. Messrs. Logan and Cooper, upon the case of Senator Spencer, of Alabama. The evidence before the committee and the memorial of the Alabama Legislature were given the subcommittee to determine whether or not in their judgment there were really grounds for an investigation by the committee. They have performed their duty, but there is said to be a wide diversity of opinion between them as to the value of evidence presented, Mr. Logan holding that there is no ground for an investigation, and Mr. Cooper taking the view that there is. Mr. Logan recalls the case of Mr. Bogy, (Democrat,) of Missouri, whose case was before the same committee of the Senate as Mr. Spencer's, with stronger grounds for inquiry than is presented in Mr. Spencer's case, and that he (Mr. Logan) reported that there was no evidence to warrant an investigation as to Mr. Bogy's alleged bribery and corruption in securing his seat in the Senate. Still, Cooper is obstinate, and wants Spencer investigated. The case will to-morrow go to the full committee to be decided, but action may not be taken for some time. It seems quite probable that the action of the full committee will follow the precedent in the case of Mr. Bogy, and report against any investigation of the charges against Mr. Spencer presented by the Legislature of Alabama.

The Senate to-day passed without material amendment a bill to provide for the better care and protection of cattle and other animals while being transported either in cars or steam-boats. It imposes a fine of from one to five hundred dollars or imprisonment for one year, or both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court, upon any officer or agent of a railroad or steam-boat company who shall transport cattle or other animals in cars or boats for more than twenty-four consecutive hours, at any one time, without giving them at least seven hours for rest, food, and water.

Mr. Kerr made a curious mistake to-day in referring the bill providing for the payment of the interest on the district bonds. The bill was amended in the Senate and a committee of conference was asked by the House, which was agreed to by the Senate. To-day Mr. Kerr took the bill from the table and referred it to the Committee on the District of Columbia. This, of course, will have no effect in this case, except to cause a delay, for the bill will be reported back and referred to the Conference Committee without objection. But such a mistake at a later stage of the session would be disastrous to any strongly contested measure, and would leave Mr. Kerr with a very uncomfortable reponsibility resting upon him.

DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATIONS.

PROPOSED REDUCTIONS IN THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU—THE METHOD EMPLOYED BY THE COMMITTEE IN PERFECTING IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The House Committee on Appropriations are not yet half through with the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. To-day they appointed a subcommitte in relation to reductions in the Internal Revenue Bureau. Mr. Pratt will appear to-morrow with a statement showing how much reduction can be made without detriment to the public interests; but, as in the case of Treasurer New, the committee will demand still further reduction, and blindly pare away until, as Mr. Holman expresses it, "that is about right." Mr. Holman is the remorseless pruner of the committee, and he has a way of doing the business that challenges the admiration of his colleagues. The necessities of the service are not paramount with Mr. Holman. He sees certain figures presented for certain items, and no matter how close the estimates, are concludes they must be pared down. Treasurer New was asked by the committee to state how much he could reduce the expenditures in his division. After a careful survey he reported he could reduce his pay-roll fifty in numbers, and $62,000 in amount. "That is very good," said Holman; "but it is not enough." So with Commissioner Pratt. When before the committee last week Mr. Pratt informed them that the number of collection districts had been lately reduced about thirty-three per cent. "Now, Mr. Pratt," said Mr. Holman, "if you could reduce six districts to four, don't you think you might be able to squeeze four into two?" This example in reduction descending could not be answered upon the moment by the Commissioner, and a subcommittee will join him to-morrow in a struggle with the problem. This is the way the Committee on Appropriations are perfecting the important and necessary legislation of the session.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

A SUBCOMMITTEE COMMITTED TO SPECIE PAYMENTS APPOINTED TO PREPARE A FINANCIAL BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Democratic Senators held a short caucus this evening to name its four members upon the Joint Committee authorized by the House caucus last Thursday evening to prepare a financial bill to be submitted to the caucus Thursday evening of this week. The Senators to serve on this committee are Messrs. Thurman, Bayard, Merrimon, and McDonald, all hard-money men except Merrimon. The members of the House who are to constitute the remainder of this committee have not yet been announced, but it is said that Bright of Tennessee, Morrison of Illinois, Payne of Ohio, Barnum of Connecticut, Gibson of Louisiana, and Holman of Indiana are to be on the committee. If so it will be seen that a majority of the committee are hard-money men, as Morrison, Gibson, Payne, and Barnum, in addition to the three Senators, are committed to the resumption of specie payments at as early a day as practicable. There is likely to be no report from the committee on Thursday, owing to the delay in naming them, and the caucus will adjourn again.

UNITED STATES PATENT LAWS.

MAIN POINTS OF THE SENATE BILL AMENDING THE PRESENT LAWS—A PRACTICAL ENGINEER'S ARGUMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Mr. James A. Whitney, President of the New-York Society of Practical Engineering, made an argument to-day before the Senate Committee on Patents in behalf of the bill to amend and revise the Patent laws introduced on the 28th ult. by Senator English, of Connecticut. This bill, according to Mr. Whitney, seeks to secure greater equity in the granting of letters-patent for inventions by more accurately defining in the statute the true meaning of the term invention, which has been much narrowed—first, by the decisions of the courts, and, second, by the exaggeration of these restrictions in the practice of the Patent Office. The bill seeks to make no radical change in the principle of the law. It provides for the printing of all the patents, with their drawings hitherto issued, but not published.

The entire history of American industry is written in the records of the Patent Office. The specifications are as necessary as the drawings, and should accompany the drawings to be reproduced. But this is not all. Some of the greatest inventions of modern times were made between the date of the first Federal Patent law in the year 1790 and the year 1836, and these should be printed in full in similar manner as the others. At the present time thousands of inventions are practically inaccessible to the public, as their descriptions exist only in manuscript in the Patent Office files. Their publication, as provided by the bill, will place them within reach of all at a merely nominal cost. The bill also provides for dispensing with models in applications for patents. The models accumulated in the Patent Office bid fair to become a positive nuisance, as they occupy space required for other purposes. According to the report of the Commissioner of Patents, issued a few days since, 10,000 models of rejected applications have been removed to an attic in the Patent Office. This using of valuable space imperatively needed for other purposes is only a minor item of the evil. From 18,000 to 20,000 models are sent to the Patent Office every year. The average cost of these models has been estimated at $25 each, but at only $10 each they indicate a tax of about $200,000 annually wrung from the inventors of the United States. The models are practically useless, so far as assisting the examiners are concerned, for the law requires that the drawing and specification shall be so full, clear, and explicit as to enable any one skilled in the art to readily comprehend them. Another provision of the bill relates to the reissue of defective patents. The law wisely provides that when, from inadvertence, accident, or mistake, an inventor has failed properly to set forth his invention, he may surrender his patent and receive an amended one for the residue of the term. Formerly he could include in his reissue anything shown in his model, drawing, or specification, but by some means a proviso crept into the act of 1870 forbidding reissues covering matter set forth only in the specifications, no matter how clearly this might be done.

An equally important clause of the bill relates to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner in cases of interfering applications. The law now provides that any applicant for a patent may appeal from the decision of the Commissioner to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and previous to 1870 this appeal was also allowed in cases of interference. Through the agency, it is said, of the then Commissioner of Patents, appeal from the Commissioner to the District Court by parties to an interference was shut off, thus making the Commissioner practically independent of judicial authority in such cases. The bill aims simply to make the law what it was previous to 1870. The final clause of the bill provides that all rejected applications shall be kept secret in the confidential archives of the Patent Office, accessible only to the applicant in each case, or his legal representative. The bill was presented to the Senate on Jan. 28. The Commissioner's order bears date Feb. 4, and, of course, concedes the necessity of the change.

All of the proposed changes are believed to be important, and are all based upon grounds of public policy, of security to the public as well as justice to the inventors. The most important of them, however, is that relating to the definition of the terms invention and patentable novelty. The bill proposes that any invention that is really new, and really useful in any art or industry, shall be patentable, whether technically defined as a combination or an aggregation of parts, or falling within any one of the half a dozen other artificial distinctions through which the Patent Office has sought to deny patentability to thousands of useful improvements. A large portion of Mr. Whitney's argument was devoted to showing that the proposed changes in the law embodied the spirit of the most enlightened decisions of the courts and the Commissioner of Patents as to the true nature of a patentable invention, most of the injury and injustice wrought to inventors being due to conflicting decisions, which leaves every examiner at liberty to select a precedent for any construction he may choose to give to the law. By making the statute itself explicit on this point it is believed that a uniform, just, and liberal policy in the granting of letters patent for inventions may be secured.

TRANSAORTATION FROM CANADA.

PROVISIONS—SENATOR CONKLING'S BILL—THE DESIGN TO OBVIATE UNNECESSARY DELAY AT THE FRONTIER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Conkling to-day, to "facilitate the transit of merchandise from the Dominion of Canada through the territory of the United States," provides that section 3,102 of the Revised Statutes shall be made applicable to all merchandise intended for transit through the United States for export to a foreign destination, and empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for that purpose. The section referred to embodies the law of June 27, 1864, which provided that merchandise in cars, sealed and manifested by an American Consul in Canada, should pass on without inspection to the port of destination in the United States, for payment of duty or warehousing. The construction placed on this law by the Treasury Department has limited its application to goods destined for consumption or redistribution in the United States. Senator Morrill (Maine) last year endeavored to secure a broader construction by the department, which should allow merchandise intended for exportation from Portland and other Atlantic cities to come through at Island Pond, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and other frontier ports of entry, under seal, without stoppage for inspection and entry, but the opposition of the local Customs officers' based on considerations of their fees, &c., prevailed so as to continue the unnecessary delays and expenses then complained of. It has been shown by official reports that the inspection at places like Island Pond is only nominal, as there are no adequate facilities for unloading or storing the merchandise, but a serious detention is caused by the present practice, and in the case of petroleum, oil, &c., the unloading involves great danger from fire.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—The Conference Committee on the Election bill held another meeting to-day. It is stated at the special request of Gov. Kellogg that several meetings were held last week, but accomplished nothing, and that negotiations have been broken off, there being no hope of satisfactory results, the Democrats insisting that the Returning Boards be abolished, and the Republicans refusing to dispense with that feature of the election. In the House to-day, on account of the presence of a large number of Police in citizen's clothes in and about the State-house, a resolution was offered that 100 assistant Sergeants at Arms be appointed without expense to the State. The resolution lies over under the rule, but will probably be adopted. The Conference Committee has adopted eleven sections of the Election bill. There are about forty more sections to be disposed of.

HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA.

A HURRICANE REPORTED ON THE ATLANTIC—DAMAGE TO SHIPPING AND LOSS OF LIFE.

FALMOUTH, Feb. 14.—The bark Johanna, Capt. Koepcke, which left Philadelphia on the 12th of January, for Rotterdam, has arrived at this port. She experienced heavy weather, and lost boats, bulwarks, and stanchions. The British bark North Wind, Capt. Peregrine, from Pensacola Jan. 6, for London, arrived off Scilly on Friday last. She experienced a hurricane, and lost sails and spars. She encountered the Italian bark Enrico Merello, Capt. Boltaro, from Philadelphia Jan. 15, for Queenstown, with her decks swept and five feet of water in her hold. The latter had also lost bulwarks, and wheel, and the Captain, mate, and five seamen had been washed overboard and drowned. The Captain of the North Wind put aboard the Enrico Merello the mate, one man, and a boat.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 14.—The British bark Argus, Capt. Scott, from New-York Jan. 20, has arrived here. She experienced a hurricane on the 27th and 28th of January, and lost her sails and part of her bulwarks. Her cargo consisted of 12,100 bushels of wheat for Cork. The Norwegian ship Ocean, Capt. Paulsen, from Pensacola Dec. 22, for Sharness, has been abandoned, water-logged, and with loss of mizzen and main masts. The crew were rescued and have been landed here.

BELFAST, Feb. 14.—The Norwegian brig Svea, Capt. Olsen, from Baltimore Jan. 13, has arrived here. She had heavy weather and lost her starboard bulwarks, stanchions, foretopgallantmast and yards and foretop masthead, and had port bulwarks stove.

ELSINORE, Feb. 8.—The Danish brig Titania, Capt. Marken, from Philadelphia Dec. 14, for Copenhagen, before reported ashore, has become a wreck. Most of the cargo and materials were safely landed.

STRANRAER, Scotland, Feb. 14.—The British bark Asphodel, Capt. Stone, from New-York Jan. 14, has arrived at this port. She experienced a hurricane, and lost a seaman overboard. She also lost bulwarks and sails and was obliged to jettison part of her cargo, which consisted of 5,050 bags of bone manure.

THE BOSTON FORGERIES.

WINSLOW IN HOLLAND—AN ORDER TO DELIVER HIS VALUABLES TO THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A Reuter telegram from the Hague states that Winslow, the Boston forger, has certainly arrived in Holland. He has not been arrested, because no extradition treaty exists with the United States. It appears, however that an order has been given for the delivery to the American Consul at Rotterdam of all valuables found in Winslow's possession.

THE MOLLIE MAGUIRES.

ARREST OF A NUMBER OF THE MORE NOTORIOUS MEMBERS — THE CRIMES CHARGED AGAINST THEM—REMANDED TO PRISON TO AWAIT TRIAL—AN IMPORTANT CONFESSION.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Saturday, Feb. 12, 1876.

During the past week there has been much excitement throughout this region, owing to the sudden arrest of a number of leading members of the notorious "Mollie Maguire" Association. The arrest of eight of these desperate men in rapid succession, accompanied by the report that one of their number, Kerrigan, now confined in jail at Mauch Chunk, had exposed all the secrets of the gang, caused a keen feeling of interest throughout the community. The excitement culminated this morning on the occasion of a habeas corpus hearing of five men arrested last Friday for the murder of B. F. Yost, a Police Officer at Tamaqua. Yost was shot in front of his own house while patrolling his beat, about 2 o'clock in the morning. There was another officer across the street, but the work was done so quickly that he had only time to fire a harmless shot or two before the assailants escaped, leaving, as was thought at the time, no clue by which they could be traced. Nothing more was heard of the affair until the Coal and Iron Police, a special force employed by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company arrested the men above mentioned. The arrests were made simultaneously, on Friday morning, the 4th inst., though at different places. James Duffy, an engineer, at Reevesdale; James Carroll, hotel-keeper, at Tamaqua; Hugh McGeehan, a saloon-keeper, at Summit Hill; James Boyle, a miner, at "No. 5;" James Roarty, a mine laborer, at Cole Dale, and Alexander Campbell, a saloon-keeper, at Ashton—all places in the vicinity of Tamaqua. Campbell was taken to Mauch Chunk and lodged in prison there. The others were brought to Pottsville, and placed under the strictest surveillance. They sued out a writ of habeas corpus, which was made returnable this morning; but in the meantime the excitement was increased by the arrest on last Thursday morning of Charles McAllister, at Mahanoy City, and James Munly at Gilberton. McAllister and Munly are charged with the murder of Thomas Sanger, a colliery "boss," and William Uren, a miner, at Raven Run, on the 1st of September, 1875, the particulars of which were fully reported in THE TIMES.

This morning, at the time appointed for the hearing in the case of Yost's assassins, the Court-house was crowded to suffocation, fully one thousand men being in and about it. It was not considered prudent to have the hearing in public. There were grave fears of an attempt either to rescue the prisoners, or to assassinate Kerrigan, who had betrayed the gang, and who was brought from Mauch Chunk in a special car to give his evidence. After the crowd had gone the prisoners were brought in and the hearing had, resulting in their being remanded to prison to await trial.

Kerrigan has made a confession of everything to the authorities, though he was permitted to give only enough at this time to justify the court in holding the prisoners. He has confessed to the incidents of the Jones murder as well as that of Yost, and has put the detectives on the track of a number of similar crimes committed in the past. Among the most important points in his evidence on the present occasion was the statement that the Mollie Maguire Association is a regularly organized one, and that its laws oblige its members to commit murder under certain circumstances. The gang has taken the alarm, and its members are leaving the country rapidly. It is not probable that it will ever be heard of again unless these men should secure an acquittal.

RIVER STEAMER SUNK.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 14.—The steamer City of Quincy, from New-Orleans, for St. Louis, sunk last night at Hardin's Point, seventy-five miles below here. She had a cargo of about four hundred and fifty tons of sugar, which will prove a total loss. No lives were lost. The steamer was owned by the Northern Packet Company of St. Louis, and partly insured in Cincinnati. It is doubtful whether she can be raised.

The cargo of the City of Quincy was valued at $250,000; insured in Cincinnati and St. Louis offices.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SUBSIDY.

HELENA, Feb. 14.—The bill granting $3,500,000 to aid the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which passed the Montana Legislative Council by a vote of 11 to 1, has now passed the House by a vote of 23 to 3.

THE TRIAL OF GEN. BABCOCK

AN IMPORTANT POINT DECIDED.

THE OBJECTIONS OF THE DEFENSE TO THE ADMISSION OF TELEGRAMS OVERRULED BY THE COURT—COPIES OF THE DISPATCHES BETWEEN JOYCE AND THE ACCUSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—In the Babcock case this morning, Judge Porter resumed his argument in support of the objections to the admission of the telegrams offered in evidence by the prosecution. Porter's chief proposition was that the telegrams were not proper evidence to be admitted, because a part of them were of a secondary nature, the originals not being proved, and that the others were inadmissible upon the ground that they are a declaration of third parties, consisting as they do of telegrams addressed to Babcock, which were not shown to have been answered. Judge Dillon reserved his decision till after recess, and upon the reassembling of the court overruled the objection, giving the following reasons therefor: We are of opinion that the objection to the dispatches, based upon the ground that they are not relevant or material, is not well taken. The jury is the constitutional tribunal to determine controverted questions of fact, under appropriate advice from the court to assist them in the discharge of this duty. If the evidence offered tends, in any degree, to establish the existence of any material fact, it cannot be objected to as irrelevant, but must be received and submitted to the consideration of the jury in connection with all the facts and circumstances of the case. To reject the dispatches offered on the ground that they were irrelevant and immaterial would be a decision by the court that such dispatches had nothing to do with the alleged conspiracy, and would take that question, which is a question of fact, from the jury, whose exclusive province it is to decide questions of fact. We do not deem it expedient or proper to remark upon the several dispatches, or to say anything in the presence of the jury as to the views of the court upon the force and effect of them. It is not to be inferred that in admitting the dispatches the court holds that they do or do not connect the defendant with the alleged conspiracy. As to the objection that some of the dispatches addressed to the defendant were unanswered, we are of opinion that under the circumstances of the case this alone does not constitute a sufficient ground to exclude them. Such dispatches are to be viewed in connection with all the circumstances of the case, including the nature of the dispatches as calling for an answer or otherwise, and the situation and relations of the parties; and the effect to be given to the circumstance that no answers were returned (if the dispatches were received by the defendant) is to be determined by the jury, upon the whole evidence under the rules of law, to be given in charge of the jury, bearing upon the subject. Second, as to the dispatches between McDonald and Joyce, confessed conspirators, such dispatches are admissible as statements or acts of conspirators among themselves, in furtherance of the conspiracy; but as to the defendant they go for naught, unless he is shown by other evidence to be connected with the conspiracy charged in the indictment.

The important telegrams covered by the decision of the court are as follows:

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25, 1873.

To O. E. Babcock:
Poor Ford is dead, McDonald is with the body. Let the President act cautiously in appointing his successor. (Signed,) JOHN A. JOYCE.

ST. LOUIS Oct. 28, 1874.

To O. E. Babcock:
See the dispatch sent the President. We mean it. Mum. (Signed,) "J."

From Babcock to Joyce. (This one claimed by the prosecution to be in answer to the one dated Oct. 25.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1873.

To John A. Joyce:
See that Ford's bondsmen recommend you.

From Joyce to Babcock, when the former was ordered to San Francisco by Commissioner Douglass, as Douglass said, to get him out of the way, so that the Ring might be crushed.

ST. LOUIS, March 14, 1875.

To O. E. Babcock:
Start for San Francisco to-morrow night. Make "D." call off his scandal hounds, which only tend to blacken the memory of poor Ford. Business. (Signed,) J.

OCT. 25, 1874.

To O. E. Babcock:
Have you talked with D.? Are things all right? Telegraph me. (Signed,) J.

DEC. 3, 1874.

To O. E. Babcock:
Has the Secretary or Commissioner ordered any one here? (Signed,) J.

The last of all the telegrams from Joyce reads as follows:

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3, 1875.

To O. E. Babcock:
We have official information that the enemy weakens. Push things. (Signed,) "SYLPH."

The following are the telegrams sent by Babcock to Joyce and McDonald, and covered by Judge Dillon's decision:

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27, 1873.

To Joyce:
See that Ford's bondsmen recommend you.

To Joyce:
I cannot hear that any one is going, or about to go.

To McDonald:
I have seen the gentleman. He appears very friendly. He is here looking after the improvement of the river.

To McDonald:
Had a long ride with the President. "B." and "H." will not go.

To McDonald:
Dead dog. The goose hangs altitudelum.

In addition to these is the famous "Sylph" dispatch so frequently published.

In response to an inquiry of the court, District Attorney Dyer stated that the Government had several other dispatches to offer in evidence. The prosecution then introduced a number of witnesses, including several telegraph employes, to prove that certain telegrams were sent and received. The telegrams referred to were those which have heretofore been filed in evidence, and which were published by THE TIMES last week. A large crowd was in attendance during the day, and the usual interest was manifested in the proceedings. The Government attorneys are quite exultant to-night over the decision of Judge Dillon. The prosecution promises to close to-morrow. They have only three more witnesses, one of whom is Alfred Bevis, the distiller, the other two not being known. Bevis in his testimony, it is said, will testify to having been in possession for several days of a letter from Babcock and Joyce, in which Babcock gave the assurance that he would hold things level at that end of the line.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—Judge Porter, in concluding his argument against the admission of the telegrams in the Babcock trial, occupied nearly all the morning's session to-day. His conclusions were that they were writings, and whether proved to be what they purported to be in origin and destination, it was still a question of law whether they could be admitted as evidence. He said he did not by any means admit, however, that this proof and identification had been shown. To the great majority of these telegrams there were produced no answers at all; such were merely hearsay, merely letters relating to facts, and making inquiries which did not convey the slightest hint of a conspiracy; but none of them, whatever might be shown of them, whatever construction put upon them, were admissible as testimony until by intrinsic evidence it had been established that Gen. Babcock had knowledge of the existence of a conspiracy. That must first be proved, and it had not been proved.

After Judge Porter concluded, Thomas T. Walsh, brother-in-law of Gen. McDonald, chief clerk in his office when Supervisor, was called and identified several letters and dispatches written by him at the dictation of McDonald, and also identified several signatures of himself and Joyce affixed to receipts for telegrams to McDonald, Joyce, and others.

On the opening of the afternoon session, Judge Dillon read the decision of the court touching the admissibility of the dispatches, as follows: "Respecting the objection against the admissibility as evidence of certain dispatches, the Judges have united in the conclusion as respects all except two dispatches, respectively dated the 3d and 5th of December. We reserve the questions arising upon those dispatches, which are somewhat novel and peculiar, for further consideration. All the others offered meet with certain objections, which we proceed to state and notice and decide. We are of opinion that the objection to the dispatches, based upon the ground that they are not relevant or material is not well taken.

Mr. Kennedy Duff, manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Office at Washington, was called and explained the manner of handling dispatches in that office. One of the dispatches in question, and to which the defense made most strenuous objection—the one dated Dec. 5, 1874, and asserted to have been sent by Babcock to Joyce—could not be found, the package of telegrams of that day having been lost, and only a copy was produced. This dispatch is alleged to have been an answer to one sent by Joyce from St. Louis to Babcock, and was traced into the hands of George Joyce, a door-keeper at the White House, but Joyce's signature had not been identified by the prosecution, and therefore its delivery was only inferential. The court decided that the record and register of the telegraph office did not remove the difficulty in this case.

These dispatches are the ones referred to in Judge Dillon's decision given above, and about which he reserved an opinion.

C. C. Sniffin, one of the President's Private Secretaries, was called, but he could not identify George Joyce's writing.

W. F. Sperry and Messrs. Lennox and Cunningham, clerks at the Planters' House in this city, testified to having received and receipted for several dispatches to McDonald and Joyce in 1874, mostly in December, among them one dated Dec. 5, supposed to be the one asserted to have been sent by Babcock to McDonald, and to which such objection has been made.

E. B. Brown, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Office in this city, then explained the manner in which the records of his office are kept, and how telegrams are handled, both for transmission and delivery.

Col. Dyer then read the following telegrams, which were admitted under the Court's decision:

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1874.

John McDonald, St. Louis:
Things look all right here. Let the machine go. (Signed) JOYCE.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1874.

John McDonald:
Matters are hunky, go it lively and watch sharply. (Signed,) JOYCE.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1874.

John McDonald, St. Louis:
Am here on my return. What can I do for our side? (Signed,) JOYCE.

ST. LOUIS, July 18, 1874.

John A. Joyce, Washington:
See Maguire's letter to Commissioner concerning Busby's house, sure. (Signed,) JOHN McDONALD.

Several Avery telegrams were presented which were not admitted but taken under consideration of the court. They were as follows:

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5, 1874.

W. O. Avery, Washington:
Have friends started West again? Find out, and let me know. (Signed) "A."

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27, 1874.

W. O. Avery, Washington:
Are friends coming West? See H. and give me soundings. (Signed,) A.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1874.

J. A. Joyce, St. Louis:
Your friend is in New-York, and may visit you. (Signed,) AVERY.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18, 1874.

W. O. Avery, Washington:
Give something positive on movements of friends. Act surely, promptly. (Signed,) A.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1874.

John A. Joyce, St. Louis:
Put your house in order. Your friends will visit you. (Signed,) MACK.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25, 1874.

O. E. Babcock, Washington:
Have you talked with D.? Are things right? How? Answer. (Signed,) J.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1874.

John T. Hoge, Xenia, Ohio:
Will you be in attendance in St. Louis on the 10th as requested? (Signed,) H. C. ROGERS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10, 1874.

H. C. Rogers, Deputy Commissioner, Washington:
I go to St. Louis to-night, in obedience to request. (Signed,) JOHN T. HOGE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1874.

John T. Hoge, Xenia, Ohio:
Report here in person at once. (Signed,) J. W. DOUGLASS.

XENIA, Nov. 26, 1874.

J. W. Douglass:
Am detained by sickness in family. Will report on the 1st prox. (Signed,) JOHN T. HOGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1874.

J. J. Brooks, No. 56 Bleecker street, New-York:
Hoge is here. When will you return? (Signed,) H. C. ROGERS.

Here come in chronologically the following two telegrams, not yet passed on by the court:

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3, 1874.

Gen. O. E. Babcock, Washington:
Has Secretary or Commissioner ordered anybody here? (Signed,) J.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1874.

John McDonald, St. Louis:
I cannot hear that anyone has gone or is going. (Signed) O. E. BABCOCK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

J. J. Brooks, Philadelphia:
Hoge is here. When will you return? (Signed) H. C. ROGERS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5, 1874.

J. W. Douglass, Washington:
Please grant me permission to visit Washington. (Signed,) J. McDONALD.

ST. LOUIS, Dec 5, —.

C. C. Willard, Washington:
Want room, with fire, Monday morning, for self. (Signed,) JOHN McDONALD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1874.

To J. A. Joyce, St. Louis:
I leave to-night for New-York. Stop at Windsor House. Will telegraph you from there. (Signed,) JOHN.

To Gen. O. E. Babcock:
We have full information that enemy wakens. Push things. (Signed,) SYLPH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1875.

To Gen. John McDonald, St. Louis:
Order bursted forever. H. and C. mad. Hold things level. (Signed,) CARNEY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1875.

To John McDonald, St. Louis:
Start home to-night. Things look lovely. Watch and wait. (Signed,) JOHN.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1875.

To Gen. J. McDonald:
Letter received. Have seen the gentleman and he seems very friendly. He is here looking after the improvement of the rivers. (Signed,) O. E. BABCOCK.

ST. LOUIS, April 23, 1875.

J. W. Douglass, Washington:
Pursuant with telegram of April 17 to Supervisor McDonald I have conferred with Parker with reference to seizures of whisky in Colorado from this district, Parker having made said seizures. (Signed,) JOHN A. JOYCE.

Col. Dyer continued reading—Joyce to Babcock over the signature of "Grit."

Judge Krum—We object to that telegram. As far as the testimony of this case is concerned, it is simply shown that this is in the handwriting of Joyce, sent from St. Louis, and received by one of the porters or doorkeepers at the Executive Mansion. The point we make is that the original telegram as it was written was, as a matter of necessity, received at Washington. So if Gen. Babcock did receive a telegram signed "Grit" he could not know from whom it came. Besides there is not a word in the indictment as to whom "Grit" is.

The Court—Is there any answer to this?

Judge Krum—None, and no action was taken in regard to it.

The Court—Has any testimony been delivered as to that dispatch except the sending and receipt of it?

Judge Krum—None, except what was stated in Col. Dyer's opening speech.

District Attorney Dyer—That's enough. That opening speech seems to trouble the gentleman considerably. This dispatch was sent, and the testimony was introduced as to the acts of McDonald and Joyce, showing that they raised $10,000 for McDonald to take to Washington; that he did take the money to Washington, leaving here on the 19th, and telegraphing back on the 21st and 23d of the month.

Judge Krum—Is that evidence explaining anything about this dispatch?

District Attorney Dyer—I say it might explain it.

Judge Krum—There was no evidence that McDonald took one dollar to Washington. There was testimony that the money was paid him to take to Washington, but not a word to show that he did take it. There is nothing in the case to show that Babcock knew who "Grit" was, or that if he actually received the telegram he took any action after receiving it.

The court said this telegram would be laid over with those of Dec. 3 and 5, that its admissibility might be further considered. The following is the telegram in question, but it has not been passed upon by the court yet. It has been admitted, however, by the defense that it is in Joyce's handwriting:

ST. LOUIS, April 23, 1875.

To Gen. O. E. Babcock, Washington:
Tell Mac to see Parker, of Colorado, and telegram to Commissioner crush out St. Louis enemies. (Signed,) GRIT.

ST. LOUIS, April 23, 1875.

To Gen. McDonald, Washington:
Don't leave Washington until all things are absolutely settled. (Signed,) JOHN.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1875.

John A. Joyce, St. Louis:
I leave for St. Louis to-night. (Signed,) JOHN McDONALD.

Here Col Dyer offered a telegram signed "Mac."

Mr. Storrs—We object.

Col. Dyer—We have shown Joyce received it. We don't claim whose handwriting it is in. We simply claim it as a dispatch received by Joyce, one of the conspirators.

The Court—The rule admits the declarations, but hardly what was sent to the conspirators.

Mr. Dyer showed a dispatch which followed from Avery and was connected with the Mac message. They were not admitted, but are as follows:

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1875.

J. A. Joyce, St. Louis:
If sickness of your family prevents you going, wait. R. A. Hoyt may pay you a visit. (Signed,) MAC.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

John A. Joyce, St. Louis:
Did you receive Mack's telegram? Your friends will doubtless make you a visit. (Signed,) WILLIAM O. AVERY.

Col. Dyer presented a dispatch sent by Joyce to Avery, and it was objected to.

The Court—Have you got any evidence beyond these declarations of Joyce to connect Avery?

Col. Dyer—I don't care to put in anything further than these telegrams passing between Avery and these parties.

The Court—Leave us these dispatches and go on with the rest.

This Avery telegram held in reserve was as follows:

ST. LOUIS, March 11, 1874.

W. O. Avery, Washington:
Telegram received. Start for San Francisco Sunday night. All perfect here. (Signed,) JOYCE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13, 1874.

J. W. Douglass, Washington:
I desire to visit Washington on important official business. (Signed,) JOHN A. JOYCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1874.

John A. Joyce, St. Louis:
I prefer not to authorize you to come to Washington except on important official business. (Signed,) J. W. DOUGLASS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1874.

Gen. John McDonald, St. Louis:
Everything looks well. Send on report. Feel hunkey. (Signed,) JOHN.

District Attorney Dyer—Now give me that report.

Mr. Storrs—I understand that the gentleman is about to read that report. That we object to. It does seem to me that we are getting in so many collateral matters that it must be stopped.

District Attorney Dyer—We will show that this report explaining the destruction of the Bevis & Frazer papers was written by Joyce himself before he went to Washington, but he was afraid to send it in till he went and found out it was safe; that after getting to Washington he did ascertain that it was safe, and sent this dispatch to McDonald telling him to send on the report.

Mr. Storrs—That does not make it any better, unless they have some doubts that they have sufficiently established the conspiracy between Joyce and McDonald.

The Court—There was no evidence delivered here, that we recollect, tending to connect the defendant with this report, and we presume, without we heard it read, that the report does not connect the defendant with the conspiracy. It can only be admissible for the purpose of showing the motive purpose and scope of this conspiracy, and for that purpose it can be admitted.

Some discussion was had about reading the report, Mr. Storrs wishing it considered as read, while Col. Dyer wanted the jury to have it. Finally it was read. It has been published before.

The Court then adjourned.

WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The defense in the Babcock case has subpœnaed Gen. Banks as a witness, and also W. B. Moore, who is connected with the internal revenue, and stationed at Baltimore. Gen. Banks left for St. Louis to-night.

THE CLEVELAND CASES.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 14.—In the United States District Court this morning John Odenwalder, Bernard Esch, John Weilage, John Myer, and Joseph Esch, of Delphos, Putnam County, Ohio, were found guilty of aiding and abetting in the removal of distilled spirits from a distillery to a place other than a distillery warehouse, and of conspiracy to defraud the Government. They gave bonds in $1,000 each for their appearance to receive the judgment of the court.

THE CHICAGO CASES.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Sixteen persons under indictment for whisky frauds pleaded not guilty in the United States Court here to-day.

SENATOR GORDON'S SPEECH.

ATLANTA, Feb. 14.—Senator Gordon addressed the House of Representatives and an immense crowd at the Capitol to-night. He arraigned the Republican Party as incompetent, corrupt, and controlled in its legislation toward the South by a spirit of tyranny. He elaborated these points and said: "What the people of the South had to fight was the groundless apprehensions in the North." Of the propriety of calling a State Constitutional Convention he would not say, but if it is to be called it should be done at the earliest moment, that the people of the North might know that all Georgia desired was to make her fundamental law to the end of limiting official terms of executive patronage and the power to create debts and excessive taxation. He referred to Toombs' speech, and said that Mr. Morton read it in the Senate. "We must remove the apprehensions caused by Toombs' wild utterance. This year the South had to make a Christian fight against the world, the flesh, and the Senator from Indiana. The national contest must be on sound principles, and the South must go for the man who can win. Go to the convention unpledged and ask for a platform and candidate on the principles of sound government."

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was held here this morning. The statement presented by the Board of Directors shows the gross earnings to have been $3,365,897 24, and the gross expenses $2,228,483 68, making the net earnings $1,137,413 56. The annual election for managers resulted as follows: Robert Thompson, Samuel G. Lewis, Wistar Morris, Strickland Kneass, Joseph W. Gaskill, Josiah Bacon, A. J. Darbyshire, Alexander Biddle, Samuel G. Thompson, and J. Alexander Simpson.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 411; California, 81¾; Segregated Belcher, 93; Ophir, 59; Chollar, 92; Savage, 19½; Imperial, 9; Mexican, 18¾; Gould & Curry, 21; Best & Belcher, 60; Hale & Norcross, 52½; Crown Point, 25¾; Yellow Jacket, 101; Empire, 6; Alpha, 25¾; Belcher, 37; Confidence, 21; Sierra Nevada, 20½; Exchequer, 13; Overman, 67; Justice, 26½; Caledonia, 40.

ALBANY.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE EXPENSES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT—ADDITIONAL APPROPIATIONS NECESSARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—As has been already stated in these columns, the annual Appropriation bill for the expenses of the State Government amounts to $7,450,405 19. The Tax bill, however, does not provide for all the appropriations which make up the sum, as the Constitution requires that no money shall be paid out of the Treasury except upon an appropriation authorizing it. An appropriation is necessary even for the repayment of moneys erroneously paid into the Treasury. For this reason the following appropriations were necessary, although they do not affect the Tax bill and consequently will not affect the amount of the taxes, as in case some of them may go into the Tax bill their amounts are afterward refunded into the Treasury: That portion of the salary of the Secretary of State which is to be paid by the banks and the insurance companies, $1,000; expenses in the Department of the State Engineer and Surveyor, to be paid by railroads, $10,300; expenses of the Banking Department, $17,000; expenses of the Insurance Department, $57,000. The receipts from the State Prisons, which to their extent will reduce the amount of the tax for the support of the prisons, $37,000; deposits by contractors in State Prisons, the refunding of which is provided, $1,000; receipts from salt springs for account of salt manufactured, $65,000; amount of interest paid to the State applicable for the Stockbridge Indians, $1,080; advances to County Treasurers, $60,000; repayment of moneys for redemption of lands, $50,000; repayment of moneys erroneously paid into the Treasury, $10,000; repayment of money on failure of titles, $300; repayment of moneys paid by mistake into the Treasury, $5,000; amount of interest paid to the State, applicable to the appropriation for the general fund State debt, $87,000; dividends to common schools, payable from interest on investments, $170,000; support of Indian schools from same source, $4,000; refunding money paid for redemption of lands, $500; refunding surplus moneys on resales of land, $500; dividends to academies, $12,000; purchase of text-books, $3,000; investment of United States deposit fund, $50,000; dividends to common schools, $165,000; dividends to academies, $28,000; capital to be added to school fund, $25,000; instruction of common school teachers, $18,000; refunding money erroneously paid into the Treasury, $500; amount paid to Cornell University, $33,000; amound paid to Elmira Female College, $3,500; making a total of $1,243,180. In short, the amount of the Appropriation bill is $7,450,504 10. But of this, $1,243,180 will not go into the annual State tax, which consequently amounts to only $6,207,324 19.

LAST NIGHT'S SESSIONS.

FORMATION OF COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETIES—MARRIED WOMEN'S LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES—THE PRINTING CONTRACT—REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—In the Senate this evening but twelve members were in attendance, and only routine business was transacted. Mr. Hammond introduced a bill making it lawful for any five physicians to meet at the county court-house in each county and form a medical society for such county, which shall have power to grant medical diplomas to applicants who shall pass a satisfactory examination. Mr. Hammond explained that he did not father the bill, but merely introduced it to have it referred to the appropriate committee. Senator Robertson introduced a bill by the provisions of which married women are allowed to dispose, by bequest or otherwise, of life insurance policies for the benefit of children or the heirs of children of their own issue. A petition was presented by Senator Gerard praying for the passage of a law exempting household furniture to the amount of $2,000 from seizure under an execution. Senator Robertson introduced a bill repealing the special law under which the Board of Excise of Westchester County was appointed, and placing the control of excise matters in the hands of the Town Commissioners under the general Excise law of the State. Senator Selkreg this evening introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of State to furnish in detail the cost of separate items under the contract for State printing for 1876, and to inform the Senate also what the printing would have cost in 1874 and 1875 if paid for at the contract rates of 1876.

In the Assembly a number of bills were considered and acted upon in Committee of the Whole but no business of importance was transacted. The following resolution, relating to the tax on real estate in New-York City, was offered by Mr. King, and was laid over under the rule:

Whereas, Complaint is made by the property-owners of the City of New-York as to the large amount of tax upon their real estate; and

Whereas, It is alleged that large amounts of real estate in said City are exempt from taxation, thus largely increasing the burdens upon the tax-payer: therefore

Resolved, That the Tax Commissioners of the City of New-York be requested to transmit to this Assembly a detailed statement showing all the real estate in said City exempted from taxation; the location and extent of each plot, respectively; by whom owned, as far as can be ascertained from the tax-books; the character of the improvement upon each plot or plots, the taxable value of the land comprising each plot, respectively, as compared with the surrounding plots, and the estimated value of the improvements on each plot, respectively, so far as can be ascertained from the tax-books.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Worth, which provides that at all general elections to be held hereafter separate ballot-boxes shall be provided for the ballots for State, judicial, and county officers. The bill to prevent fraud in the sale of steam-boat tickets and that which provides for the construction and maintenance of four additional public baths in New-York City, were ordered to a third reading.

It is stated here that the Canal Committee of the Assembly has decided to report adversely upon the bill giving the Canal Board power to continue the investigation begun by the Governor's Commission. The report will be accompanied by a new bill giving the board power to make investigations of contracts which are now pending. It is probable that the Legislature will adjourn on Friday next until Wednesday of next week in honor of Washington's birth-day. The report of the Governor's Canal Commission will be presented to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—1 A. M.—The barometer is lowest in the South Atlantic States and the Virginias; threatening and rainy weather is prevailing in the Atlantic States, turning into snow in the northern portions of New-York and New-England; brisk and high easterly winds along the New-England and Middle Atlantic coasts; rising barometer, falling temperature, north to west winds and clear or clearing weather from the gulf to the north-west, upper lakes and Lake Erie. The rivers have continued falling at Pittsburg and Cairo, rising at Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, and nearly stationary at Memphis, Vicksburg, and New-Orleans.

PROBABILITES.

For the South Atlantic, Middle States, and lower lake region the winds will shift to westerly and northerly, with rising barometer, colder and clearing weather.

In the Gulf States, Tennessee, and Ohio Valley rising barometer, north to west winds, colder and clear weather, succeeded in the South-west by easterly winds.

The upper lakes, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys rising barometer, north to west winds, colder and clear weather, succeeded in Nebraska and Dakota by falling barometer, and warmer south-easterly winds.

For New-England, low barometer, north-east to south-east winds, and warmer rainy weather, partly turning into snow in the northern portion, and succeeded, Tuesday afternoon and night, by northwesterly winds and clearing weather.

Cautionary signals continue along the coast from Cape Hatteras to Eastport.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MIND. A Quarterly Review of Psychology and Philosophy (No. 1.) New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1876.

The appearance of a new high-class serial, devoted exclusively to Philosophy and Psychology, is an event of some significance. It points not only to the development which these subjects have attained, but to their widely-increasing popularity among thinking men. A few years ago the prospects of such a review would have been dark indeed, if its originators had expected to be remunerated for their outlay and trouble through public support. Now, such a work has become a necessity, and so long as it is conducted with the same degree of excellence, and kept at the same high standard generally as are observable in this first number, it cannot be doubted that it will receive ample encouragement.

It starts under the management of Mr. George Croom Robertson, Professor of Philosophy of Mind and Logic in University College, London, and among the contributors to the current number are Herbert Spencer, Prof. Bain, Henry Sidgwick, J. Sully, Shadworth Hodgson, J. Venn, and Dr. Pattison, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford. The plan of the work, as laid down by the editor, is a comprehensive one. Psychology, while drawing its fundamental data from subjective consciousness, is to be treated in the widest sense as covering all related lines of objective inquiry. Language and all other natural expressions of mind, insanity, the manners and customs of races, and mind as exhibited in animals generally, are to be included among legitimate subjects for criticism and research. Account is likewise to be taken of logic, æsthetics, and ethics, "the theory of mental functions being naturally followed by the doctrine of their regulation," and attention is also to be called to the practical application of psychological theory to education. A scheme so wide in its bearing, cannot fail to attract a large number of readers, not only among philosophical thinkers, but among practical men, who are willing to acknowledge the importance of great abstract principles. It has fitly taken its origin in England, where, as Prof. Robertson justly observes, the countrymen of Locke are leading the van in psychology and philosophy. But even there these subjects have as yet obtained but little consideration, when compared with their claims, in the great academic seats of learning; and one of the objects which the projectors have in view is to establish for them a new status, where their importance shall be recognized, and their position defined among the highest branches of human knowledge.

There are some features in the method of conducting the review which are novel, and deserve mention. Books of any importance will be noticed editorially on their first appearance, but not critically. It is proposed to give in this way merely an outline of their contents, and to leave a critical examination of them to volunteer writers afterward. "Criticism," says Prof. Robertson in defense of this plan, "on important books that is not founded on leisurely study of them by men who read them in the course of their own work is worth little or nothing when it is not worth less than nothing." The most manifest objection to this is that volunteers may be deterred from writing a criticism of any book that they may have read by the thought that this trouble may be wasted through somebody else having anticipated them; and next that the plan can only be defended in a case like the present, where the subjects treated are of an abstract character and not within the field of ordinary intellectual culture. To meet the first of these objections a plurality of reviews of the same book will be printed, provided they come from competent judges. "If two or more such men agree in commending or condemning a book, the judgment will only be the more final. If they differ in their estimate, what more instructive to the general reader than to learn this difference and the grounds of it?" It is plain that in regard to books generally the public profit by the same advantage by having access to different newspapers and reviews where such criticisms are published, but as *Mind* is at present the only publication of its kind, the system, though novel, has some good reason for its existence.

The several papers thus far given are on "The Comparative Psychology of Man," "Physiological Psychology in Germany," "Consistency and Real Inference," "The Theory of Evolution in its Application to Practice," "Philosophy and Science," "Philosophy at Oxford," and the "Early Life of James Mill," besides a copious supply of notices of recent publications, and other topics. During many years the present Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, has had the reputation of being one of the most liberal and progressive among the resident members of the University. None, however, are more attached than he to that place of learning and its memories. He is, therefore, thoroughly consistent with his antecedents in coming forward to anticipate any charge that might be made against his University, of indifferences to psychological or philosophical studies. But in doing this he shows in spite of himself how little really has been done to give to these subjects their legitimate place in the universities of the country, which men like Bacon, Berkeley, Locke, Hume, Hobbs, Jevons, Spencer, De Morgan, and a host of others have raised to the first place in the history of those researches. "The leaders of thought in England," remarks Dr. Pattison, sorrowfully, "are outside of us. We but participate in the thought process. It reaches us through the books which are written; which we read; which interest us a little on their own account; chiefly in as far as they furnish material for examination papers." It is indisputable that the University of London and the smaller Scotch universities have produced more workers in the field of pycohology than Oxford and Cambridge together. Dr. Pattison examines some of the causes of this, and we have noticed his paper particularly in order to direct attention to them, since his remarks tend to dissipate some popular errors, and to place the matter in a comparatively new light. Persons who are interested in education will find it as entertaining and original as it is suggestive, and the same may be said of some of the other papers, but notably that of Herbert Spencer.

We regard this review as marking a new era in the progress of human knowledge. Its appearance indicates the importance to which the study of abstract philosophy has attained, and establishes it more than has yet been done as a distinctive element in mental culture which promises to be, before long, more adequately recognized as a necessary part of a liberal education. It is certain to exercise a powerful influence, sooner or later, on the functions as well as on the methods and training of public and private teachers, and for this reason alone we are glad to see that the Messrs. Appleton have undertaken to place it before the American public.

ATHENAGORAS. Edited for schools and colleges. By F. A. MARCH, LL. D., with explanatory notes by W. D. OWEN, A. M. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1876.

The works of the early Christians have been used for very different purposes. One division of them has been quoted for the purpose of strengthening the views of the Roman Catholic Church, and of extreme Ritualists elsewhere; the other division has been valued for the testimony it affords to the simplicity both in faith and form which characterized the first believers in Christianity. For one or other of such purposes these ancient writings have been largely used, though not in this country. In three, at least, of the English universities, early Christian literature is well appreciated, and in two of them it receives a considerable share of attention; nor is it altogether neglected in some of the great endowed schools. But here it has hitherto been passed almost unnoticed, a defect which we hope will be in some measure remedied by the publication of the series of which the volume now before us is the fourth, and in many respects the most valuable.

Athenagoras is not a writer who has brought much comfort to the advocates of a high ritual. An Athenian of high culture, and a philosopher not in name only but by education and calling, he was also a believer in the polytheism of his countrymen. As the head of the Academicians in Alexandria, he took a leading place among the opponents of Christianity, and undertook a systematic refutation of the new belief. But entering upon his work in a spirit of fairness, and with a determination to do it effectually, he undertook to examine the sources of information which the Christains themselves used, and so to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the case he was to assault. But his studies, so far from preparing him for the better fulfillment of his purpose, led to his conversion. He accepted the faith which he had purposed to condemn, and became one of its most zealous and eloquent defenders. But two only of his works remain to us. One is an address directed to the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, wherein, assuming the position of representative of the whole body of Christians, he undertakes to defend them from the charges that had been brought against them, and to ask for them the same liberty of worship and protection as was enjoyed by the disciples of the older religion. The other is a treatise on the doctrine of the resurrection. In this he first replies to the objections of its opponents, and then proceeds to encourage his fellow Christians in their belief. In both works there is much elegance and force of expression, a strict adherence to logical procedure, and much originality of argument. In the essay on the resurrection he deals with some of the points which have been raised in these later days against a full acceptance of the belief, but both that and the "plea" will afford much instruction and profit in many directions to the modern Christian who will read them with care.

The task which the Messrs. Harper have undertaken in the republication of these early writings is one indeed that must be highly commended, for at no time probably have they been more important than in a day when doubt and a very general degree of ignorance as to the state of Christianity in the first two or three centuries unfortunately prevail. For this reason we should be glad to find them being generally read. But will they be? Greek scholars are not too plentiful in this country. The language of ancient Greece is not very popular among us. And we doubt much whether the volume before us could be introduced satisfactorily even in the highest classes of any of our schools, and perhaps of our colleges. But those who will take the trouble to read it are sure to find in Athenagoras a source of much pleasure. He has given us one of the best examples we have of good Attic Greek, and while we do not say that some readers may not have to encounter a little difficulty at the outset, due partly to the method of treating the subject, and perhaps a little to the manner of diction, there are no very obscure passages, nor anything which a careful student will not be able to master. In its conciseness and precision the style is characterized by simplicity. Both works have come down to us also in very perfect form, so that errors in transcript have not to be encountered. And if this be not sufficient to attract to the book the attention of Greek readers, we may add that they will find in it not only a specimen of the courteous and elegant style of a cultured Athenian, but one of the best examples of skillful and logical argumentation which they can desire.

The manner in which the two essays have been reproduced is worthy of all praise. The Greek type is admirably clear, and the notes, which are copious, perhaps a little too copious, present no features, so far as we have examined them, which demand an unfavorable criticism. The only doubt that occurs to us is suggested by the thought that, considering the value of the work, the circle of its readers must be too limited, even though all should read it who can. A good translation of many of the writings of the early Christians would be useful.

THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

In the Brooklyn Common Council yesterday a petition was presented by Alderman Jennison and referred to the Committee on Railroads, signed by C. W. Townsend and 101 others, for the use of steam on Atlantic avenue. Alderman Rowley, from the Committee on Legislation, presented the report of the committee, to whom had been referred the proposed amendments to the charter of the City of Brooklyn known as the Ogden charter amendments. The report recommended the Legislature to pass and the Governor to sign the bill in question. After considerable discussion Alderman Murtha moved that sections 3, 4, and 5, which establish single-headed departments, be stricken out, and that those officers be elected in the future. This was lost by a strict party vote, 13 Republicans voting in the negative and 9 Democrats in the affirmative. Alderman Murtha also moved that sections 7, 8, and 9 be stricken out, in order to make the officers named in them elective and not appointive. This was also lost by a similar vote of 9 to 13. The report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 13 to 9, also a strict party vote. Subsequently, Alderman Burnett moved to rescind the vote by which the report was adopted, which was lost by a vote of 5 to 17. Alderman Carr offered a resolution granting permission to Charles W. Sweeney to use the pier at the foot of Gold street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of embarking and disembarking passengers to and from New-York. He said that the object of the permission was the accommodation of persons going up town in New-York, who had been put to great inconvenience on account of the suspension of the Bridge Street Ferry. The matter was referred to the Committee on Ferries. Jared Clark, Republican, was elected Superintendent of the Truant Home, in place of Charles Demarest, Democrat. A resolution was passed recommending the passage of the Lyons amendments to the charter, on the ground that the act in question provides for a rebate of one per cent. on all bills for taxes paid within sixty days, and allowed them to be paid without default for the thirty days following, and with a default of one per cent. only for the next nine months.

NEW TAMMANY MEMBERS.

The Tammany Society met last night, Joel O. Stevens in the chair. Edgar K. Apgar, Deputy Secretary of State, was initiated, and 132 members were elected. Among the number were United States Senator James E. English, of Connecticut; State Senators Kennaday, of Kings County; Schoomaker, of Ulster County; James A. Slevin, of this City; Alderman Thomas Shiels; Thomas O'Callaghan, Superintendent of Incumbrances; Wheeler H. Peckham, Chauncey M. Depew, Ambrose H. Purdy, ex-Warden of the Tombs John Quinn, Police Justice Patrick Duffy, and John O. Mott.

THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE ALUMNI.

A meeting of the Alumni of Columbia College was held last evening in the Law School, in Great Jones street, Mr. Adams in the chair. After some discussion a committee of three was appointed to investigate the cause of Mr. William Walter Phelps' declining to deliver the annual oration at the Commencement in May next, and to urge him to reconsider the matter. A committee of ten was appointed to make arrangements for the annual dinner at Delmonico's, and the association then adjourned for three weeks.

CHARITY BALL ON STATEN ISLAND.

The good people of the Island have made all necessary preparations to render the occasion successful and remunerative to its object, for a large and brilliant Charity Ball to come off at the St. Marks Hotel, New-Brighton, on Thursday week, 24th inst. The immediate charity, whose trustees will dispense the net avails of the entertainment, is the S. R. Smith Infirmary, which, in its twelve years of acknowledged usefulness has never made an appeal so general and so attractive for the support of its funds. And with the exception of a single year has never received a dollar of public or State aid. It is proposed to make this the first of a series of annual charity balls—like our City charity balls inaugurated in 1855—and we understand that the Committee of Management have been promptly and highly favored with the names and good wishes of no less than two hundred lady patronesses, and the assured interest in the success of the entertainment, of their numerous friends both in this City and on the Island.

DANTE.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. JOHN LORD.

Rev. Dr. John Lord lectured at Association Hall yesterday on "Dante," with whom is associated the rise of modern poetry in Europe, excepting that of the gay Provençal singers. All the great poets, said he, are harbingers of civilization, as well as interpreters and seers. Of all the great poets Dante has a proud pre-eminence. Only two other men of all the unnumbered human beings dispute his throne. We compare him with Homer and Shakespeare alone. These compose the great trio who reign supreme among the poets, and to whose influence and fame we can assign no limits—world-wonders, prodigies, such as have appeared but three times on our earth—stars of such surpassing brilliancy that we can only gaze and wonder—creators of light rather than reflectors, and growing brighter and brighter with the progress of time, so remarkable that no barbarism can obscure their brightness, so original that an imitation becomes absurd. Destroy the records of our own race, plunge society into hopeless bondage, blot out Christianity itself, and these three men shall be remembered through all the ages. So profoundly are they revered that their legacies are the very last which we would willingly relinquish. Ask Italians which they would most readily give up—the city which gave Dante birth or "Divina Comedia." Would they exchange Florence, with all her palaces, for that priceless gift to mankind? They no more would part with Dante's legacy than the English would relinquish the dramas of Shakespeare, or the ancient Greeks the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey." Now, to arrive at such a finale of greatness and renown, extraordinary gifts and circumstances are indispensable. If we cannot detect in Dante a most lofty genius, united with vast attainments, and then developed by remarkable experiences, we might reasonably doubt his claims to the great ascendency he at present holds. And this is not all. We must also be satisfied that his genius was called out by some great and absorbing passion.

In surveying him we shall be persuaded of the genius, we shall be impressed with the circumstances, and shall admit the stimulus. The great powers of Dante were early developed. As a boy he wrote sonnets such as Sordello, the troubadour, would not disdain to own, and in order to express sentiments which only a great soul could conceive. He delights in youth in those abstruse inquiries which gave fame to Bonaventura and Thomas Aquinas. He has an intuitive contempt for all pretenders and quacks. He rapidly masters all the learning of his age. At Paris he maintains fourteen different theses, propounded by different learned men on different subjects, and gains universal admiration. He is early selected by his native city for important offices, which he fills with honor. In wit he encounters no superior. He scorches courts by his intense sarcasm. He offends the great by superiority he could not veil. In poverty he preserves the placidity of one of nature's nobles. Even in his egotism he is unique. He is conscious of his vast superiority to other men, even in matters outside his sphere. When his native city was deliberating about the choice of an Ambassador to Rome, he playfully but arrogantly remarked, "If I remain behind, who goes; and if I go, who remains behind?" Even his countenance and air impressed all beholders with his inborn greatness. He was not tall, or commanding, or fierce-looking, but dignified, quiet, thoughtful, tender, and melancholy, expressing isolation, scorn, and pain, yet also gentleness and love, like a man whose whole life was a battle and a protest. His lip in Giotto's portrait is curled disdainfully, not of the world, but, as it were, of the vultures which devoured his heart, but which could not destroy his soul. He is given to no excess, lives with frugality, dresses simply, rarely speaks unless spoken to, is courteous to all, and is absorbed apparently with thought. But he is a marked man, to everybody, even when he deems himself a stranger. Behold, said a group of ladies to one another as he walked unconsciously and slowly by them, in a strange city, there is a man who has visited hell and described its torments. To the close of his life he was a great devourer of books. He had read everything which Italy and Paris possessed. He was most profound and various, but he loved best discussions on those great topics which pertain to man's destiny. He was familiar with all the abstract speculations of the schoolmen, as well as the theories of the ancient philosophers. The old poets were his companions. He delighted in universities and scholastic retreats. From the cares and duties of public life he would retire to solitary labor, and dignify his retirement, and not fall, as most men do, in estimation the moment they are withdrawn from the public eye. He lived in no case like Mohammed, but no man was ever more indebted to solitude and meditation than he for that insight and that inspiration which communion with God and great spirits and great ideas alone can give.

The lecturer then sketched the life of the great Tuscan, and came at last to the inspiring motive of his genius—his love for Beatrice. The lecturer said: But something was required besides native genius, learning and vast experience to enable Dante to write an immortal poem. His soul must be stimulated to the labor by some noble passion. This passion for Beatrice is as memorable as the loves of Abelard and Heloise. The monument he erected to Beatrice is called the "Divina Commedia"—in three great parts—the "Inferno," the "Purgatorio," and the "Paradiso."

We cannot go into an abstract of this well-known poem, by which Dante linked his name with civilization, and became an immortal benefactor—a poem written with his heart's blood, amid wanderings, in bitter exile—vivid as fire, deep, earnest as Æschylus or Isaiah. His distinguishing excellence is moral wisdom, and the poem is the record of profound experiences—a thesaurus of the literature of the Middle Ages, which could not be comprehended without a knowledge of this unfathomable song. It helped to form the language of Italy. All poets acknowledge their great obligations to it. The "Inferno" of the poet even appears in the "Last Judgment" of Michael Angelo. All art, all literature, all philosophy received a coloring from its inspiration.

RUBENSTEIN THE MURDERER.

EMPHATIC DENIALS OF GUILT BY THE CONDEMNED MAN—HE THREATENS VENGEANCE ON DETECTIVE ZUNDT—HIS APPETITE IMPROVING.

Pesach N. Rubenstein, the condemned murderer, is now an occupant of one of the cells in Raymond Street Jail, known as the "condemned cells," so-called because they are those in which murderers are confined while awaiting execution. They are situated in the middle tier of the male prison, and at the extreme end of the corridor. The prisoner is closely watched, and his friends are no longer allowed to bring him food for fear they will poison him. Rubenstein is very emphatic in his denial of guilt, and still stoutly asserts that time will prove his innocence. He sent for J. P. Alexander, the brother of the murdered girl, yesterday, and also for Detective Zundt. To the former he emphatically declared his innocence of the crime of which he has been convicted, and also requested him to supply him with food, as the authorities would not allow his father to do so. Mr. Alexander said he would bring him food if the Sheriff would allow him to do so. Rubenstein then turned upon Detective Zundt and denounced him fiercely, saying that the detective had been the means of bringing him to the gallows, and that his friends and kindred would follow Zundt and his family as long as they lived, or until his death had been avenged. Zundt tried his best to pacify him, but without avail. Rubenstein's appetite is said to have improved since Saturday. Dr. Walcott was sent for on Sunday, for the purpose of making a professional examination of the prisoner. This the physician did carefully, and gave it as his opinion that Rubenstein was in good bodily health, and that all he required to bring him up to the condition of a sound, healthy man was plenty of good food. It is said that as his friends are not to be allowed to furnish him with food, the services of a Jew will be procured to prepare it for him in the jail. There was a rumor yesterday that a determined effort was to be made to procure a new trial for the prisoner, and that $18,000 or $20,000 were to be raised by his friends for that purpose. It will be remembered that the number of exceptions taken by the prisoner's counsel during the trial was very small. It is also stated that the District Attorney has it in contemplation to begin proceedings for perjury against some of the witnesses for the defense who swore to having seen Rubenstein at certain places in New-York at specified hours on Sunday, Dec. 12, in substantiation of the theory of an alibi. There is said to be much dissatisfaction felt by the prisoner and his friends with the fact that the prisoner was sentenced on Saturday, which is the Jewish Sabbath. Yesterday two Jewish lawyers appeared before Judge Pratt, in behalf of the Synagogue of which Rubenstein is a member, and requested the Judge to sentence the prisoner over again on some other day than Saturday. This Judge Pratt refused to do.

It was rumored last night that District Attorney Britton had it in contemplation to proceed against Kraemer, the witness who swore on behalf of the people, in the Rubenstein case, that he met the prisoner and Sara Alexander in the neighborhood of East New-York on the day of the murder. It is argued that if Kraemer is crazy, he should be put where he can do no more harm in that direction; and that if he perjured himself, he ought to be punished.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 14.

SENATE.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, presented several resolutions numerously signed by citizens of California, setting forth the advantages to be derived from the Texas Pacific Railroad and favoring a subsidy to that road. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, presented the memorial of the Land Reform Association of New-York, remonstrating against the passage of the Senate bill to repeal section 2,303 of the Revised Statutes, making restrictions in the disposition of public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida. Laid on the table, the bill now being before the Senate.

THE RAVAGES OF INSECTS.

Mr. INGALLS said the Senate had already received information as to the ravages of insects upon vegetation in the West. During the past year the actual loss from the ravages of the locust, chintz bug, army and cotton worm, and the Hessian fly exceeded $200,000,000, and from the locusts alone the amount exceeded $50,000,000. In seven counties of Minnesota nearly sixty thousand bushels of locusts were destroyed, at a cost of $80,000. He believed the subject was worthy of the attention of Congress, and therefore introduced a bill for the protection of agriculture against injurious insects. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

RIGHT OF WAY ASKED FOR.

Mr. SARGENT called up the Senate bill to grant the right of way, for railroad purposes, through the United States Arsenal Grounds at Beniecia, Cal.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, moved to amend so as to provide that Congress shall have the right at any time to alter, amend, or repeal the act. Agreed to, and the bill was passed as amended.

Mr. INGALLS called up the Senate bill granting the right of way to the Leavenworth Street Railroad Company across the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, submitted an amendment reserving to Congress the right to repeal, alter, or amend the act at any time. Agreed to, and the bill was passed as amended.

THE OREGON CENTRAL RAILROAD BILL PASSED.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon, called up the Senate bill extending the time for the completion of the Oregon Central Railroad and Telegraph Line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, in the State of Oregon. He submitted an amendment similar to that incorporated in the bill to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, passed last week, to protect homestead rights and entries made prior to the time of the notice of withdrawal of the lands from market, which was agreed to. Mr. Mitchell said the only object of the bill was to extend the time for the completion of the road five years. The grant was made to the road in May, 1870, and all of the road had been constructed except about eighty miles. It made no additional land grant whatever.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, moved an amendment similar to that incorporated in the Northern Pacific Railroad bill on his motion, that nothing in the bill shall be construed to affect existing private rights, and that Congress shall have power to alter, amend, or repeal the act at pleasure, and that the company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior its assent to the provisions of the act. Agreed to, and the bill was passed as amended.

THE CANADIAN TRADE.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, introduced a bill to facilitate the transit of merchandise from the Dominion of Canada through the territory of the United States. Referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Conkling said he introduced the bill at the request of a respectable gentleman who vouched for its merits.

A CANAL WANTED.

Mr. KELLY, of Oregon, presented a memorial of Walla-Walla Grange Patrons of Husbandry, of Washington Territory, asking an appropriation for the construction of a canal at the cascades of the Columbia River, Oregon. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ANNEXATION ASKED FOR.

Also a petition of citizens of Columbia County and Walla-Walla, Washington Territory, in favor of the passage of a law annexing Walla-Walla and Columbia Counties to the State of Oregon. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The Chair laid before the Senate joint resolutions of the Legislative Assembly of Montana Territory, asking an appropriation for the removal of obstructions in the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, called up the Senate bill to amend certain provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the transportation of animals. The amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee to the effect that animals shal. not be confined in any railroad car or vessel without food or water for a longer period than twenty-four consecutive hours, and that they shall have time for rest and water of at least seven consecutive hours, providing that the amendment shall take effect on July 4, 1876, &c., were agreed to. The bill, after a brief discussion, was passed. This bill, it was stated, was intended as a substitute for the present law. It had been submitted to the leading cattle dealers, who approved it, and it was also approved by several prominent railroad lines. The object of the bill, it was stated, was to protect the animals, and at the same time to protect every one who ate beef or pork.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. MORTON, proceeded to consider the resolution that P. B. S. Pinchback be admitted as a Senator from the State of Louisiana, &c., the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds, to insert the word "not" before the word "admitted."

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said if no other Senator desired to speak he would reply to the argument made last week against the admission of Mr. Pinchback by the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Thurman.] No one taking the floor, Mr. Morton said he took it for granted that no Senator desired to debate the question, and, as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, he proposed to say something in response to the Senator from Ohio. He Mr. [Morton] had not expected to speak to-day, and therefore was not prepared with several authorities to which he desired to refer. It was within the knowledge of the Senator that a report was made by a majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in regard to Louisiana, on the 20th of Februray, 1872, and that report had been constantly relied upon here by his friends on the Democratic side of the House as a conclusive argument against the legality of Mr. Pinchback's election and the legality of the Legislature which elected him. He desired to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that that report was made nine or ten months in advance of the time when the credentials of Mr. Pinchback were submitted to the committee. The credentials were read in the Senate on the 21st day of January, 1873, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the 4th day of December following. As far as Mr. Pinchback was concerned, he was in no sense bound by that investigation. The idea of insisting that that report of the committee bound any Senator was to his mind somewhat absurd. Reports were made every day by committees, and in a majority of cases they were overruled. The pretense that the illegality of the Louisiana Legislature was established by the report of 1873 he had thought, with all due respect to other Senators, was preposterous. It seemed to him as carrying the hostility, to the admission of Mr. Pinchback, too far, and showed the weakness of the opposition. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. Thurman] had referred to Mr. Carpenter's bill to provide a Government for Louisiana, and read the names of the Senators who voted for it, but he did not read the other side of the ledger—the list of those who voted against it. Among the latter was the Senator from Ohio. According to the argument of that Senator, [Mr. Thurman,] those who voted against that bill must vote against the admission of Mr. Pinchback, and he [Mr. Morton] submitted that those who voted against it must vote for the admission of Mr. Pinchback. The Senator [Mr. Thurman] might think himself impartial, but he [Mr. Morton] did not think there was a Senator on this floor more under the feeling of party consideration than that Senator. When had the Senator from Ohio, or any Senator on the Democratic side, ever broken from the party line or party interests? They thought they were very impartial, but it seemed to him that on every question which might be considered a party question they voted together. In the case of Mr. Goldthwaite the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Thurman] argued that the Senate had no right to inquire as to the Legislature which elected him, and he [Mr. Morton] agreed with him. But now, when it came to Pinchback's case, the Senator from Ohio said the Senate could inquire as to the Legislature which elected him. In other words, what was good law for the Goldthwaite case was not good law in the Pinchback case. The Senator from Ohio had referred to the election returns of 1872. That election was a monstrous fraud and the root of this whole evil now was a conspiracy to overcome and defeat a Republican majority in Louisiana of 15,000 or 20,000. The Senators on the Democratic side insisted that the forms of law should cover one of the biggest frauds ever perpetrated in this country. The report of the committee of the Senate set forth that it was one vast fraud. It had been claimed here that the election returns showed that McEnery was elected. Those returns were fraudulent. It was shown before the committee that the returns from six counties were forged, and were all in the same handwriting. The massacre at the Mechanics' Institute was the beginning of this conspiracy, and after that time many atrocious murders were committed. In the Mechanics' Institute troubles 238 men were killed and wounded in thirty minutes. In May, 1868, the Republican ticket was elected in Louisiana by 27,000 majority; but the Kuklux was organized in that month, and between that time and the following November 2,000 men were killed and wounded. Although the Republicans carried the State in May by 27,000 majority, the Democrats, on account of the terror which they brought about, carried the State in November, 1868, by 43,000 majority—a thing so monstrous that it ought to shock the sense of justice of every fair man. He knew he could not talk about the murder of 3,000 or 4,000 men without it being said that he was shaking the bloody shirt.

Mr. MORTON, who had been standing, said with permission of the Chair he would speak from his seat, not being able to stand longer. Before continuing his argument, however, he yielded to Mr. Edmunds for a motion for an executive session.

The Senate then went into executive session, and at 4:30 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FREEMAN, of Pennsylvania, presented the petition of the Board of Marine Underwriters of the City of Philadelphia, praying that the disability that now rests upon the insurance companies with reference to the distribution of the Geneva award fund be removed. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RESUMPTION.

Mr. MEADE, of New-York, introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the United States notes to strengthen the public credit.

Mr. HARRISON, of Illinois, introduced a bill for the repeal of parts of the Resumption act, and for the purpose of preparing a way for the resumption of specie payment, and for the resumption of specie payment. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever national bank notes are withdrawn from circulation, to issue in their stead an equal amount of legal-tender United States notes; but he is not to issue them except when the aggregate amount of unredeemed legal-tender notes and of national bank notes in circulation are less than the aggregate amount of both classes of notes that were in circulation on the 14th of January, 1875. It also requires national banks to retain, as part of their reserves, all the gold received by them as interest on their bonds held by the United States as security for their circulation, until the amount of gold so retained shall equal one-third of their circulation, which gold so retained shall be security for their circulation and deposits. It also requires the Secretary to retain from the gold received for Customs duties $16,000,000 annually until the amount so retained shall be equal to one-third of the amount of legal-tender notes at such time unredeemed, which gold so retained shall be taken from the sinking fund whenever the amount of gold retained in the Treasury shall be equal to one-third of the amount of unredeemed legal tenders; then the Secretary of the Treasury is to redeem legal tenders to the amount of $12,000,000 annually, using for that purpose the gold received for Customs duties, which gold is to be taken from the amount ordered to be set apart for a sinking fund. The bill was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. SCALES, of North Carolina, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the disposition of the $3,000 appropriated for captive Indians; also, whether the law which requires the presence of a military officer at the delivery of Indian moneys or goods has been complied with. Adopted.

Mr. WILLIS, of New-York, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the leasing by the Acting Quartermaster General, Rufus Ingalls, of the building at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street, by what authority it was leased, the rent, &c. Adopted.

SUSPENSION OF SINKING FUND PURCHASES—HOLDING OF GOLD.

Mr. ROBBINS, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to defer for a limited period making any further reductions in the bonded indebtedness of the United States by purchasing Government bonds before they become due; also, directing him to discontinue any further reductions in the amount of legal-tender notes now in use; also of directing him to discontinue selling gold coin or bullion, but to accumulate it in the Treasury until it reaches —— millions. Adopted.

ALTERATION OF THE DEBATES.

Mr. PLATT, of New-York, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire whether there have been such material alteration of the official debates of Congress as requires action by the House, and whether remarks have been altered or suppressed by others than the members making them. Adopted.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, moved to suspend the Rules and adopt the following resolution:

Whereas, The currency now in use among the people of the United States consists of the national bank notes and the "greenback," the latter being the debt of the Government, widely distributed among the people, and the former being redeemable in the greenback, and subject to like fluctuations with it; and,

Whereas, The United States Treasury has thus far failed to meet its obligations and to redeem its notes, thereby depreciating the value of the people's money and keeping it at a large discount, which depreciation varies from day to day, causing risk and uncertainty in business affairs, to the great prejudice of all legitimate industry and enterprise; and,

Whereas, Congress by its enactments, and both political parties by resolutions adopted in their several national conventions, stand committed to the early resumption of specie payment; therefore

Resolved, That prompt measures should be taken by such legislation as is needed to render effective the policy of the resumption of specie payment, by placing in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury all necessary powers to carry out said object, to the end that a sound and stable currency may be provided for the people.

Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois, suggested that the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. HALE—I think it better to have an expression of the opinion of the House now; I want to see whether caucusing has done our friends on the other side of the House any good.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was lost, yeas 86, nays 187. The vote was pretty nearly a party one, although there were some deviations from that rule. Among the Democrats voting aye, were Mr. Tarbox, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Willis, of New-York. Among the Republicans voting no were Mr. Baker, of Indiana, and Mr. Fort, of Illinois.

On motion of Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, it was ordered that Saturday next be set apart exclusively for debate, the understanding being that Mr. Kelley is to make a speech in reply to Mr. Blaine, and that Mr. Chittenden is to precede him in a speech on finance.

AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, made a personal explanation in regard to an intimation in a New-York paper as to his making a charge against the United States Consul at Ningpo for allowing the American flag to be improperly used. He had made the statement on the authority of Mr. Kein, but not as to Mr. Lord, the Consul at Ningpo. He had used the word "Consul" instead of "Consul General."

The House, at 3:20 P. M., adjourned.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The Fourteenth Ward Industrial School is situated at No. 93 Crosby street. Its Principal is Miss H. E. Stevens, who for many years has been actively engaged in teaching the children of the poor, in visiting them at their homes, and administering to their necessities. From long and intimate experience with the poor at their homes, the teachers of the industrial schools are as well qualified as any other class of missionaries to discriminate between worthy and unworthy applicants for relief. Miss Stevens writes that there are some half dozen families in her neighborhood, whose children attend the school, who are now suffering from extreme poverty. Sickness has invaded their homes; the heads of families are without work, and, consequently, have no means for obtaining food or fuel, or to pay their rent, now in many instances overdue. One instance related by this lady is peculiarly distressing, and we therefore give the facts somewhat in detail. The person for whom she pleads is a Swiss, now lying ill with consumption, and entirely helpless. She has a little girl, aged four, and a boy of seven years. The lad gathers cinders from the coal-boxes on the sidewalks, and thus, in a measure, supplies the means to provide a fire. The little fellow's efforts on behalf of his sick mother are truly heroic, and have awakened the warmest admiration on the part of his teachers. The school has provided groceries and nourishing food until now the supplies are exhausted.

We have not space to narrate cases of a similar character that have been sent to us from other schools, but would refer those who would like to dispense their own charities to the Water Street School, corner of Dover and Water streets; the Avenue C School, on the corner of Fourth street and Avenue C, and to the Fifth Ward School, at No. 186 Franklin street. All of the Industrial Schools of the Children's Aid Society are centres from which the benevolently disposed may be sent by the teachers to families who are now suffering very keenly the deprivations which lack of work has brought upon them. The majority of such persons, it will be found upon investigation, have never before been compelled to ask for assistance from any source.

Cards containing the names and locations of the different schools may be obtained at the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Mr. Frederick Lewis, the Assignee of Goodkind Brothers, wholesale liquor dealers at No. 50 Broadway, is rapidly winding up its affairs, the creditors having refused to accept the proposition to compromise at fifteen per cent. cash and take the real estate of the firm. The stock of wines and liquors has been disposed of, and on Feb. 25 the property on Barren Island, embracing the Menhaden Oil Factory, will be sold at auction on the Island. The liabilities of the firm amount to $148,000, and the assets are nominally $64,000.

The creditors of Minzesheimer, Lindheim & Co., importers and dealers in millinery goods at No. 534 Broadway, will meet to-day at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 4 Warren street, to choose an Assignee in Bankruptcy. The firm was thrown into bankruptcy on the petition of twenty-three creditors, whose claims amounted to $27,000.

Sarony Benedicks and Lewis Sulzbecker, stationers, at No. 368 Broadway, who made an assignment to Joseph L. Scherer in December, have compromised with their creditors, making the best arrangement possible with each individual creditor, the average being about thirty per cent. The liabilities amounted to $45,000, and their assets $14,326 87. The firm has reorganized and taken in the Assignee as special partner.

A meeting of the creditors of Myerson & Plant, laces, at No. 561 Broadway, to elect an Assignee in Bankruptcy, will be held to-day before Register Fitch, at No. 345 Broadway. Their liabilities amount to $15,700, and their assets are estimated at about $5,000.

In the assignment of Samuel A. Porter and Darius M. Bliss to Asa B. Stewart, the liabilities are set down at $14,230 36, the nominal assets at $12 767 41, and the real assets at $7,873 28. A bond in the sum of $12,000 was ordered from the Assignee.

LAW REPORTS.

THE SIX MILLION SUIT.

CONTINUATION OF THE TWEED TRIAL—GARVEY'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The trial of the Tweed $6,000,000 suit was continued before Judge Westbrook yesterday. A large number of spectators were in attendance in the court-room, and seemed to evince great interest in the evidence elicited. There were no very startling developments, however, and the proceedings throughout were rather tedious, being in some measure a rehearsal of the evidence given in the trial of Tweed upon the "omnibus indictment." Before the opening of the trial the jurors in the other civil suit against Tweed were discharged until the 28th inst. John Taylor Johnston, the foreman of the jury in the suit on trial, took occasion to make a few remarks, in which he expressed the hope that counsel would consume no more time than was absolutely necessary, inasmuch as many of the jurors attended at great personal inconvenience. Garvey's cross-examination by David Dudley Field was then continued. He gave an outline of a conversation had with Tweed in 1870 about his Court-house contract. Sweeny did not want to pay his bills, and Tweed told him to tell Sweeny that they "must be paid." The last payment witness made to Tweed was in the Spring of 1868. In 1867 witness had had a conversation with Watson about adding five per cent. to his bills. Watson suggested putting it on for himself and Woodward, and witness consented, Watson promising to "put his bills through." Witness had presented twenty-seven bills to the Board of Audit purporting to be claims to the amount of $1,777,413 77, whereas only a little more than $240,000 was really due him. Garvey's sworn statement in his suit in 1869, in which he claimed $169,000, was then read, Mr. Field asking the witness whether the claim was a true or a false one. Mr. Peckham interposed an objection, but Mr. Field persisted in his attempt to obtain an answer, claiming that the damages claimed from Tweed should be reduced on account of the claim. Judge Westbrook reserved his decision on the question.

Garvey was then examined as to each one of the twenty-seven bills in detail. He said that there was no overcharge, except as to quantities and numbers. The prices were all fair prices. The overcharge in amounts was about sixty-five per cent. Witness finally admitted having made up bills in the names of fictitious persons.

On his redirect examination by Mr. Carter, the witness stated that his suit for $169,000 was brought at the suggestion of Mr. Hall, then Mayor of the City. On the recross-examination, witness said the City was largely indebted to him when he brought the $169,000 suit. More than that amount was then due to him from the City. Witness was unable to say how much of each of the bills was fraudulent and how much genuine. Mrs. Connolly gave witness' brother $8,000, and witness received $119,000 from Ingersoll in private checks.

James H. Ingersoll was then sworn as a witness, after showing his pardon from the Governor. He testified that he formerly had an interest in the business of the firm of Ingersoll, Watson & Co., manufacturers of chairs and desks, which they used to supply to the City. After seeing Tweed, to whom he was introduced in 1867, he went and saw Woodward, who told him it would cost him thirty-five per cent. to furnish the articles to the departments. Of this Woodward said twenty-five per cent. was for Tweed and ten per cent. for Connolly. Woodward then gave witness orders for furnishing chairs. This was a venture of the witness and not of the firm, the latter having refused to furnish the City with articles on credit.

SUIT AGAINST FERNANDO WOOD.

HE IS CHARGED WITH HAVING RECEIVED MONEY FOR PROCURING AN APPOINTMENT—ENDEAVORS TO RECOVER THE AMOUNT.

The case of David Ogden against Fernando Wood and others was brought to trial before Judge Sedgwick, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday. It appeared from the pleadings in the case that judgments to the amount of $5,362 81 had been entered, between 1852 and 1858, against Nathaniel H. Fowler, William P. Cook, and Charles E. Cook, forming the firm of Fowler, Cook & Co. Executions were duly issued but were returned unsatisfied. The judgments finally, by two or three assignments, were transferred to the possession of the plaintiff. The latter alleges, on information and belief, that Fowler delivered to Wood about fifteen thousand dollars in return for the latter's services in procuring his (Fowler's) appointment as Corporation Attorney in 1863. This payment is sought to be declared illegal and fraudulent toward the plaintiff and the other creditors of Fowler. The plaintiff demands that it be so declared; that the defendants give an accounting of the money, and that they be compelled to give out of it the amount of the plaintiff's claim. Wood in his answer denies, in a general way, all these allegations. A motion to dismiss the complaint was denied by Judge Sedgwick yesterday and the trial began.

Nathaniel Hill Fowler, on being called to the stand on behalf of the plaintiff, testified that he had a money transaction with Wood in the early part of January, 1863. The negotiations were held in this City and at Albany. An agreement was entered into between the witness and Wood. This agreement was to the effect that in consideration of the witness being made Corporation Attorney he was to pay Wood $5,000 in cash and the first year's salary of the office, and to divide with Wood the amount of the salary and perquisites for the subsequent period of his holding office. After the making of the agreement at Albany the witness came to this City and met Mr. Wood at the latter's house in Bloomingdale; witness then and there gave Wood $4,000 in cash and two due bills for $500 each, payable one month thereafter; Wood, after this transaction, took out a commission for the office of Corporation Attorney, signed by John E. Develin, then Corporation Counsel; the place for the name of the appointee had been left vacant, but was filled in by Wood's writing the name of the witness there; the latter took the document away with him, and was sworn in on the following day, Jan. 15, 1863; witness paid the due bills and divided the salary and perquisites of the office as agreed upon; no other consideration was received for the payment of the money excepting the appointment; witness had had no conversation with Develin about the position, and had never solicited the appointment from the latter; at the time of paying the money to Wood, witness was indebted to various persons to the amount of about $90,000; at the time of the payment of the $4,000, Wood promised the witness that in case of the latter's death while in office he would pay back this money to witness' wife.

Mr. Wood, on being sworn, denied that Fowler ever visited him at his house, or that the $4,000 had been paid him. He denied also that he had made any agreement as to the dividing of the salary, &c. Fowler, he said, did pay about one thousand dollars a year to him as a political assessment, he being at the time the Chairman of the Finance Committee of Mozart Hall, and $1,200 was returned to Fowler as having been paid in excess of his share. This was in June, 1863. A similar amount was also given by check to J. Daggett Hunt, Fowler's confidential man. On Mr. Wood's cross-examination, two of his letters to Fowler were put in evidence. In one of them Wood's son Joseph "is authorized to receive the $2,500 due." The other, dated Jan. 14, 1863, has this passage: "Mr. Blauvelt tells me on this day that on Saturday last you said in the presence of two persons, —— ——, that you were sure of being appointed Corporation Attorney, for you had bought Wood. If you said so, that ends our acquaintance." The trial will be resumed to-day.

VERDICT AGAINST A STREET RAILROAD.

The suit of Martin Ginna, Administrator of John Ginna, against the Second Avenue Railroad Company was heard and decided before Judge Donohue and a jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday. John Ginna, who was the son of the plaintiff, got on a Second avenue car on its way down town on March 28, 1875. He stood on the rear platform of the car, the interior being filled. As the car reached First street it suddenly turned, owing to the misplacement of a switch, and Ginna was thrown off. He fell to the pavement, breaking his arm. From this injury his death occurred. The action was brought to recover the statutory penalty provided for in such cases. The company in defense urged that the deceased contributed by his negligence to the occurrence of the injury in standing on the platform of the car when he should have gone inside, where there was standing room, though the seats were all occupied. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $3,000.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A SON.

Two murder cases were on the calendar of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. One was that of Michael Finnell, accused of the murder of "Ned" O'Baldwin, and the other that of John Dowdal, charged with having killed his son Thomas, at No. 44 Henry street, on Oct. 27, 1875, by shooting him with a musket. Only the latter case was put on trial. Mr. Lyon, representing the District Attorney, said he would not press for a verdict higher than that of murder in the second degree. A jury was then sworn in. Mr. Lyon, in his opening address, said that the jury might find either murder in the second degree or manslaughter. The prisoner, with his two sons and his daughter, resided at No. 44 Henry street. Disputes occurred between the prisoner and his son Thomas. The latter came home in an intoxicated condition on the evening of the day referred to, and was heard quarreling with his father. A shot was heard, and the prisoner's daughter, on rushing out of her room, saw her brother lying on the floor with his face horribly mutilated by shot. Testimony in support of these allegations was offered by the sister of the murdered man. Deputy Coroner Marsh also gave testimony as to the wounds which caused the death of the young man. On behalf of the prisoner it was claimed that the shooting was accidental, and that the deceased had shot himself while under the influence of liquor. The prisoner himself, on being put on the stand, denied that he had any harsh feelings toward his son. He said he had always warned him to avoid intoxication. On the evening of his death he had come into the house in a drunken condition, and had said that if the gang which he said was following him did not stop he would either shoot them or shoot himself; he did the latter. Testimony was then offered as to the prisoner's character, and the evidence closed. The summing-up will occur to-day.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday entered the formal order dissolving the temporary injunction against the defendants in the suit of William F. Buckley against John C. and Henry Havemeyer and others, in the Long Island Railroad litigation.

In the case of Charles Barry against the Adams Express Company to recover the value of a package alleged to have been lost by the defendant, the jury in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace, yesterday returned a verdict for the amount claimed, $57 35.

Judgment on failure to answer was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday in the case of Joel B. Erhardt against John D. Sanborn. The amount of the judgment is $5,100, and is for legal services rendered to Sanborn in the proceedings by the United States against the latter.

Part II. of the Court of General Sessions was formally opened yesterday and immediately adjourned for one week, no court room in which to hold it having been provided by the Municipal authorities. The jurors summoned were dismissed until that time, and the business of Part I. was proceeded with by Recorder Hackett.

On Dec. 12 Frederick Miller, a lad of fourteen, residing at No. 551 West Fortieth street, cut out a pane of glass in the window of the store No. 510 Eleventh avenue, kept by Mrs. Lucy Hackett, and stole a quantity of oranges. He was arrested on Sunday last and at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday was committed by Justice Kilbreth in default of $300 bail to answer.

Bernard Spith, a liquor dealer at No. 11 West Third street, having occasionally missed bottles of liquor, became suspicious that they were stolen by one Thomas Jones, who frequented his store. On Sunday last, while Jones was in the store, Spith put a bottle of water in one of the liquor racks and detected Jones in the act of stealing it. At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday Jones was committed in default of $300 bail to answer.

John Fenlon, tobacco manufacturer, of No. 633 West Forty-second street, was arrested yesterday and brought before United States Commissioner Shields charged with carrying on business without filing the necessary bonds or paying the special revenue tax. He was held in $500 bail. His place was seized a few days ago by Collector Coster. Fenlon claimed that he only manufactured snuff from stumps of cigars, which he sold to farmers for use on their lands.

The Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, will be impaneled this morning. Charles L. Lawrence will be brought into court to plead to the new indictment against him charging him with forging owners' oaths and import entries. Graff, who pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with fraudulent transactions of a similar nature, will also be brought into court, and possibly be sentenced by Judge Benedict, who has had his case under advisement for some time.

On Sunday last, while Lillie Brown, of No. 209 West Twenty-eighth street, was standing in a crowd, she felt some one snatch her pocket-book containing bills to the amount of $50. She immediately gave chase and captured two young boys, Francis Curran, of No. 158 West Thirty-eighth street, and Edward Tobin, of West Thirty-third street. Upon being arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, the prisoners denied the theft and were committed in default of $300 bail each to answer.

On Nov. 25, James M. Morris, of No. 212 West Twenty-eighth street, was robbed of a watch and chain. Shortly after the robbery, Thomas Reilley, who had lived in the same room with him, removed from the premises. Although the removal excited Morris' suspicions at the time, he did not have Reilley arrested until a few days ago. The prisoner at first strenuously denied all knowledge of the robbery, but finally returned the watch and chain to its owner. At the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, he was committed in default of $300 bail to answer.

While Edward McCabe, residing at the corner of Sixty-fifth street and Tenth avenue, was walking in the vicinity of Bond street in an intoxicated condition, on Sunday last, he was joined by one Isaac McBride, who, after walking a short distance with him, robbed him of his sealskin cap. As McCabe was too much under the influence of liquor to notice the loss, he still walked along with his companion, when, on attempting to ascend the stoop of a house in Mott street, he was also robbed of some money by McBride. At the Washington Place Police Court Michael J. Lyman, of No. 200 Mott street, swore that he had witnessed both transactions, and caused McBride's arrest. Judge Kilbreth committed the prisoner, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

The National Bank of the Dominion of Canada vs. Moffat.—Memorandum.

Van Ranst vs. New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons.—Let the findings as altered and amended be engrossed and presented to me for signature.

Granted.—United States Life Insurance Company vs. Rowe, (Nos. 1 and 2;) Whiteman et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; Cragin et al. vs. Harbell; Barnett vs. Bailey et al.; Huerstel vs. Cohen et al.; Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Davis; Lewis vs. Gill; Black vs. Maltby et al.; Baldwin vs. Puff.

Matter of Mason.—In cases of this kind the practice is to order reference to ascertain facts. An order of reference may be taken to William B. Winterton.

Palston vs. Palston et al.—I think that this motion should be granted, but I will give the plaintiff leave on payment of $10 costs, to amend his complaint in such particulars as he may be advised that the granting of this motion renders it necessary on him to amend.

Colfat vs. Waldo.—The examination of the proposed surety Bonta has not been verified. The bond is erroneously indorsed.

Lindemeyer vs. Brownson.—I think that this case can be tried within an hour. Let an order be entered placing it on the Special Circuit Calendar for Feb. 25.

Matter of Hamilton.—There must be an order of reference to William B. Winterton, Esq., to ascertain facts.

Wood vs. Mitchell et al.—Application denied. Memorandum.

Lindemeyer vs. Brownson.—Memorandum.

Campbell vs. Wesse.—Memorandum.

Zehmetzke vs. Orow.—Memorandum.

Sheldon vs. Imperishable Stone Block Pavement Company.—Memorandum.

Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. West Fifty-third Street Baptist Church et al.—Demurrers overruled and judgment ordered. Memorandum.

Craven et al. vs. Giles.—I think that the defendant's motion that the cause should be dismissed should be granted. (Hinds vs. Woodbury,) 23 Howard, p. 381. Motion granted. Memorandum.

Orders Granted.—Huebner vs. Roosevelt; Doyle vs. The Mayor, &c.; Hoffield et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; Marshall vs. Fowler; Seibt vs. Bause; Speyers vs. Fisk; Chatham National Bank vs. Nolan.

Warden vs. Taylor.—Are there other defendants besides Taylor and wife? If so, the consent does not meet the rule.

Orders to Show Cause Granted.—Dieckerhoff vs. Taylor; Viadero vs. Viadero.

Kohn vs. Keller.—Are there other defendants than Keller and wife? If so, the consent does not meet the rule.

Ayres vs. Continental Life Insurance Company.—Rule requires affidavit of merits.

Goddard vs. Moner.—Motion granted and cause set down for 25th inst. Memorandum.

Matter of Bonney et al.—I wish to hear counsel upon the subject of the allowance to be granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Park vs. Musgrave.—Order granted.

By Judge Barrett.

Cameron vs. Kesley.—Order granted denying motion.

Ullman vs. Haas.—Order granted denying motion to give new undertaking.

Buckley vs. Havemeyer et al.—Order granted dissolving injunction, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Matter of Carr.—Ordered that George Carr, an imprisoned debtor, be discharged from imprisonment.

Walker vs. Walker.—Motion granted.

Kaufman vs. Kaufman.—Before giving order, proof of service of complaint should be made, under Rule 24.

Hazard et al. vs. Hoge.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Goecken vs. Goecken.—Motion denied. The issues proposed are not more specific than the issues made by complaint and answer. Other part of motion also denied without costs.

Walker vs. Walker.—Answer should state specific date and place, or else give upon the pleadings a reason for not doing so. Motion granted.

Collender vs. Griffith.—Allowance of $200 granted.

Tobin et al. vs. Boston and Albany Railroad Company et al.—Motion denied, $10 costs to abide event. Memorandum.

By Judge Sandford.

Orders Settled.—Conant vs. National Ice Company; Goldberg vs. Levinson et al.

Flint vs. Voss.—Receiver's bond approved.

By Judge Speir.

Towle vs. Remsen et al.—Amendments to bill of exceptions settled.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—In the Court of Appeals, Feb. 14, 1876, the following business was transacted: No. 196, The Alexander Presbyterian Church, appellant, vs. The Presbyterian Church, respondent; argued by S. P. Nash, of counsel for appellant, and by Charles P. Shaw, for respondent. No. 199, John

McDonnell et al., respondents, vs. Walter Bancedale et al., appellants; argued by C. H. Smith, of counsel for appellants, and by F. Fish for respondents. No. 200, Peter L. March et al., respondents, vs. The First National Bank of Mobile, appellant; argued by William H. Scott, of counsel for appellant, and by S. P. Nash for respondents. Adjourned.

Following is the day calendar Court of Appeals, for Tuesday, Feb. 15: Nos. 202, 207, 170, 205, 175, 204, 169, and 205½.

DOG FIGHTERS SENTENCED.

On Jan. 13 the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals discovered that a dog fight was in progress in the liquor saloon of John Gullary, No. 73 Montgomery street, and with the assistance of the officers of the Seventh Precinct made a descent on the place. They found all the evidences of a recent dog fight, and in a room adjoining the barroom discovered two twenty-four pound fighting bull-terriers horribly cut and mutilated. The officers immediately arrested Gullary, who was standing behind the bar, James Fitzgerald, his bartender, and Morris Fitzgerald, John Cochrane, Matthew Manning, Peter Eagen, and William Watson, alleged participants in the brutal exhibition. In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Gullary was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell. Mr. Russell produced the two ferocious-looking bull terriers engaged in the fight in order to show the jury the extent of the brutality to which the poor animals had been subjected. Gullary in his own defense took the stand and swore that he had not planned or allowed the dog-fight on his premises, but that the dogs had been brought in by some of his customers and fought without his knowledge. The jury found Gullary guilty and he was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to one year in the Penitentiary. Immediately after the conviction of Gullary the other prisoners pleaded guilty and were sentenced as follows: James Fitzgerald, bartender, one year in the Penitentiary; John Cochrane and Peter Eagan, two months each; Morris Fitzgerald, Matthew Manning, and William Watson, one month each.

AN ENGINEER'S PATENT.

The case of Robert Pallett, engineer of Engine No. 30, against the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to recover $20,000 damages for an alleged infringement of a patent relief valve for engines, came up for trial yesterday, before Judge Wallace and a jury, in the United States Circuit Court. In explanation of the case, it was stated that several years ago Mr. Pallett invented a relief valve for the engine, by the use of which the fireman who is directing a stream of water can shut off and start the water without communicating with the engine's engineer. The water is forced back into the pump-suction, the engine in the meantime still continuing its motive power. The patent saves a good deal of trouble, is simple, and very valuable. The Fire Commissioners then in office adopted and put the relief valve on the engines of the department. Not long since President Perley, of the Fire Commissioners, and Engineer Orr took out a patent for a relief valve almost identical with that of Pallett, and the latter's, after two years' service, were removed and the others placed in their stead. Mr. Pallett claims that his patent has been infringed upon, and brings suit for damages. The testimony yesterday was wholly that of experts. The trial will probably last three or four days.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL REGISTERING.

William J. Hirschfield was brought up for examination yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields, accused of having been registered from No. 20 Rector street when he had no legal right to be registered. The defendant claimed that he was a minor when his father came to this country, and that after the latter became naturalized he had a right, when of age, to become registered, and did so. It was afterward ascertained that the father was naturalized Oct. 13, 1874, and that the son was registered Oct. 7, 1874, a week before he had any legal right, hence the charge. While the examination was going on it was charged that Hirschfield was also registered from the same place in 1873, and Inspector Morris testified that he remembered the accused, and at that time he swore he was born in this country, and was then of age. The defendant denies the last charge, and says that the first was committed under the mistaken idea that he was doing that which was right. The examination will be continued to-morrow.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 51, 52, 101, 103, 108, 122, 128, 129, 131, 133, 142, 148, 149, 150, 152, 173, 178, 193, 199, 215, 225, 226, 227, 241, 282, 307, 315, 348, 352, 353, 354, 355, 361, 374, 377, 381, 383, 387, 398, 399, 400, 407, 409, 410, 411, 412, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Demurrers.	Nos.
—Marsh vs. Plyer et al.	55—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
—Beekins vs. Hansell et al.	235—Alden vs. Dissey.
Law and Fact.	268—Koffman vs. Schoenemann.
251—Tribune Ass'n vs. Sun P. Ass'n.	292—Scannell vs. Buck
86—Blatchford vs. Kidd.	206—Powers vs. Otard.
216—Schlessinger vs. Tallman et al.	107—F. L. Trust Co. vs. Rader et al.
218—Tallman vs. Schlessinger et al.	307—Frost vs. Van Loon et al.
244—Powers vs. Otard.	199—Lesserman vs. Bernheimer et al.
304—De Mera vs. Guilfoyle	264—Blossom vs. Hatfield et al.
235—Kimball vs. Newton et al.	97—Devlin et al. vs. Globe M. L. Ins. Co.
206—Nelson vs. Tracy, &c.	119—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt.
214—Joly, &c., vs. Lecombe.	120—Armstrong vs. Vanderbilt.
211—Clark vs. Phelan et al.	59—Sterne vs. Goepp.
145—Farley vs. Farrell.	136—Goepp et al. vs. Sterne et al.
212—Dugan vs. McCormack et al.	178—Douglass vs. The Mayor, &c.
220—Birdsall vs. Rapp et al.	
183—Brainerd vs. Man'rs' and Builders' Bank.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Westbrook, J.

January Term continued—Held in January Term room.—Case on No. 2064—The People, &c., vs. Tweed et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2706—Casebeer et al., &c., vs. Kelsfeisch.	1084—McCafferty vs. Hunt et al.
2032—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.	1918—Genet vs. The Mayor, &c.
2454—Hager vs. Williamson.	14—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, &c.
—Hauck vs. Craighead	1092—Corwin vs. Bartman.
2441—Sackersdorff vs. The Mayor, &c.	1108—Loughry vs. Conner et al.
—Maguire vs. Pardy et al.	1120—Kennard et al. vs. Keller, &c.
—Germania Bank vs. Schafer et al.	1132—Strause vs. Trabaut.
	1136—Biggs et al. vs. Thomson.
—Kellum vs. The Mayor, &c.	2531—Cretty vs. The Mayor, &c.
—Mathes vs. Brennan, &c.	2532—Suburban G. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.	346—Carnie vs. Florida Railroad Co.
—Raskin vs. The Mayor, &c.	970—Schappert vs. Sulzer.
	1334—Same vs. Same.
—Same vs. Same.	825—Spratt vs. Pottier.
4097—Hatfield et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1218—Kelly vs. Van Triest et al.
1597—Van Wart vs. The Mayor, &c.	1028—Sullivan vs. Watson et al.
1312—McNamara vs. The Mayor, &c.	1138—Sherman vs. Mason.
1148—Spinetti vs. Atlas Steam-ship Co.	1142—Spinetti vs. Atlas Steam-ship Co.
816—Carrington et al. vs. Ward et al.	1146—Doyle vs. The Mayor, &c.
1098—Harvey vs. Cara.	1153—Nicholson et al. vs. Smith.
—Lancaster Fire Ins. Co. vs. Kipp.	1160—Rose vs. New-York Gas-light Co.
1099—Schall et al. vs. Collier.	1162—Leubuscher vs. Kennedy.
1140—Dougherty et al. vs. Michael et al.	1164—Cohn vs. Floersheim et al.
1043—Wheeler vs. Doody et al.	1168—Sawyer et al. vs. Uh et al.
1049—See et al. vs. Beardsley.	1170—Everson vs. Cochrane.
1082—Costance vs. Burr.	1174—Claflin vs. Bernhard.
872—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.	1174½—Park vs. Allen.
	1176—Nicoll vs. Tank.
	1180—Sutphen vs. Lash.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1159—O'Brien vs. Browning et al.	632—Rothschild vs. Forty-second St., G. & H. Sts. R. R. Co.
1307—Ford vs. Conner, &c.	1916—Heineman et al. vs. Heard.
2275—Franck vs. The Mayor, &c.	1127—Man. L. Ins. Co. vs. Devlin.
105—Hume vs. The Mayor, &c.	1487—Johnson, &c., vs. Erie Railway Co.
670—Christie et al. vs. Van Orden.	1581½—Mellen vs. Conner, &c.
1155—Schultheis et al. vs. Meinhard.	1915—Cowan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1161—Weinhaus vs. The Mayor, &c.	1061—Tallman et al. vs. Mathews.
2244—Manchester et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1062—Allerton et al. vs. Nolan.
2245—Same vs. Same.	
2306—Baldwin vs. The Mayor, &c.	1111—Wilkinson et al. vs. Noble et al.
2507—Lowden vs. Board of Police, &c.	1833—Hartshorne et al., &c., vs. Battershall et al.
1431—Morris, &c., vs. Gilbert et al.	1047—Berghaus vs. Spaulding.
1135½—Morange vs. Lent.	
1350—Blydenburgh vs. The Mayor, &c.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
971—Stevens vs. Samson.	979—Melcher et al. vs. Dixon.
1301—Dillon vs. Masterson.	981—Sanders vs. Conner, &c.
969—First National Bank of New-York vs. Friedman.	983—Bell vs. Manning.
	985—Cassidy vs. The Mayor, &c.
1301—Whitehead, &c., vs. Dinsmore et al.	987—Ibbotson vs. King, et al.
1317—Funke vs. New-York Mutual Insurance Company.	989—Thurber et al. vs. Carroll.
997—Debbler vs. Ryerson et al.	991—Arango vs. Clews et al.
963—Crow vs. Cassta.	993—Schenck vs. Ferguson et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1313—Sturn vs. Williams.	536—Stafford, &c., vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
534—Stoker vs. R. M. A. R. M. S. P. Co.	1326—Bohle, &c., vs. H. B. M. & F. R. R. Co.
1199—Willard vs. Conner, &c.	1894—Stokes et al. vs. Rechnagel et al.
416—P. R. Felt Co. vs. Ritchie et al.	930—Doremus vs. Barnard.
43—Chapman vs. Mosher.	984—Bell vs. Sedgwick.
922—Whitney vs. White.	982—Hammuller vs. Gray, &c.
630—Smith et al. vs. Kisher.	986—Irwin et al., &c., vs. Wilson.
1478—Van Winkle vs. Miller, &c.	

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Sanford and Speir, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
19—Bell, &c., vs. Spotts, &c.	51—Lord et al. vs. Thompson.
49—Cormier et al. vs. Batty.	48—Bull's Head Bank vs. McPeters et al.
41—Brewster vs. Balch et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Nos.
8—Hennequin et al. vs. Clews.	28—Spofford et al. vs. Texas Land Co.
17—Gutch et al. vs. Crowley.	1—Davis vs. The Mayor, &c.
40—Winn vs. Crosby.	37—Hotof vs. Ehrenreich et al.
6—Gans vs. Rigley.	
11—Cary vs. Smith.	39—Schwarz vs. Spangenberg.
13—Harrigan vs. Regan.	

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by Robinson, J.

No.	No.
1—Brueggeman vs. Con. L. Ins. Co.	30— —— vs. ——.

Demurrer—Garibaldi vs. Lawtell.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1024—Weed vs. Burt.	696—Latasa et al. vs. G't. W. Ins. Co.
154—Barsdorff vs. Kelly, &c.	2291—Stuart, &c., vs. Salomon.
589—Patterson vs. Brennan.	2288—Oakley vs. Fettretch.
2049—Mechanics' and Tra' Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.	2373—Tilton vs. Sullivan, &c.
777—Duncan vs. Brennan, &c.	1690—Siller vs. Leavitt.
	1691—Ryerson vs. The Mayor, &c.
955—Fibel vs. Hillier.	1157—Cheesman, &c., vs. Johnston.
956—Same vs. Same.	
985—Strauss vs. North Ger'n Lloyd Steam-ship Co.	1673—Baum vs. The Mayor, &c.
177—Fisk vs. Staudert.	1554—Lynster vs. Shepard.
1630—Koeny vs. Wolf.	1817—Maloney vs. The Mayor, &c.
1634—Cox vs. C. P. N. and E. Railroad Co.	2328—Meyerhoff vs. Fiske.
2281—Picott vs. Conner, &c.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Adjourned until Wednesday, Feb. 16.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1461—Schuyler vs. Guilfoyle.	1731—Shelly vs. Third Av. Railroad Co.
1534—Gress vs. Benton.	1732—Blaisi vs. Fleish.
1501—McGuire vs. The Mayor, &c.	1733—Snyder vs. Machaner
1496—Levy vs. Voege.	1734—Frank vs. Con. Ins. Co.
1500—Falihee vs. Marsh.	1735—Same vs. Same.
1529—Tribune Ass'n vs. Deyo.	1736—Frank vs. Gebhard Fire Ins. Co.
1606—Riley vs. Chase.	1738—White vs. Chambers.
1656—Klopp vs. Millischer.	1739—Clark vs. Godfrey.
1725—Kaiser vs. Snifflings.	1740—Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c.
1730—Murphy vs. Mithracht.	1741—Lynch vs. Divers.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5106—Browning vs. Londerdonk.	3475—Stafford vs. B. & O. R. R. Co.
6045—Mitchell vs. Terry, &c.	3770—Walsh vs. Blossom et al.
6682—Cromwell et al. vs. Burr.	3833—Gray vs. Squier.
	5357—Ross vs. Britton.
6566—Neeney vs. Pentland	6158—Stock vs. Mayer et al
6054—Eddy vs. Merrill.	3881—Holden vs. Howard, Jr
6278—Rafter vs. Goodchild	3882—Hall et al. vs. Lanigan.
6821—Haraghty et al. vs. Conway.	3883—Hall et al. vs. Chadwick.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4867—Hayman et al. vs. Lesser et al.	3865—Levy vs. Frankland.
	3884—Rau vs. Boomer et al.
3208—Harland et al. vs. Engelhardt.	3886—Dall vs. Eaton.
6426—Cullinan et al. vs. Mertling.	3888—Ebert vs. Schreider.
	3890—Butler vs. Eickardt.
3189—Griffin vs. O'Meara et al.	3891—Walker vs. Martin.
	3893—Hoyt vs. Earle et al.
3212—Lewis vs. Turner.	3894—Domestic S. M. Co. vs. Lippman et al.
3221—Goodkind et al. vs. Strickland.	3895—Morrissey vs. Cook.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3732—Tracy et al. vs. Reilley et al.	6224—Isaacs et al. vs. Bernhard.
4304—Stall vs. McDonald.	1697—Burns vs. Sutro et al.
6701—Wilkins vs. Post.	2211—Boyd vs. Dalton.
5893—Hall vs. Broome.	2400—Kenworthy et al. vs. McCarthy.
6601—Slattery vs. Kerns.	
5804—Monal vs. Froelick.	6008—Scribner et al. vs. Marsh, &c.
5787—Hawk et al. vs. Hoyt.	
5757—Burkhalter et al. vs. Pratt.	5868—Hirsch vs. Tyroler.
	6546—German Ex. Bank vs. Bradbury.
5728—Meade et al. vs. School.	6852—Cohn vs. Diggles et al.
5955—Fleischhauer vs. Hartt et al.	6837—Baumann et al. vs. Johnson.
5386—Manufac's and B's Bank vs. Keeping.	6819—Levy vs. Freidberg, &c.
4763—Koehler vs. Schlesinger et al.	6800—Hardt et al. vs. Levy.
4764—Koehler vs. McMahon et al.	6797—Bischoff vs. Brehn, &c.
4765—McIntyre vs. Underhill et al.	6771—Silger vs. Silger.
	6774—Murphy vs. Foster.
5992—Ottolengin vs. Kolle.	6703—Taylor vs. Cummings.
5186—Snedecker et al. vs. Howell.	6729—Rosenblatt vs. Haas et al.
3631—Corwell Lead Co. vs. O'Hara.	6756—Boucher et al. vs. Hirsch et al.
4152—Meggs vs. Quirk.	
6010—Archer vs. Ryan.	6568—Solmans vs. Thompsons.
6158—McOwen vs. Williams.	2782—Ehrenreich versus Schappert.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Hackett, Recorder.

George McHenry, felonious assault and battery.	Patrick O'Brien, false pretenses.
William Kelly, robbery.	Michael Roach, false pretenses.
Albert Lind and Lewis Nelson, robbery.	George Spanner, grand larceny.
George W. Dawson and Dick Lafferty, grand larceny.	Richard H. Scott, grand larceny.
Mary Duffy, grand larceny.	Anthony Fay and Louis Kurtz, grand larceny.
Moses Leon, Julian Bloom, and Morris Kline, grand larceny.	James Snull, petit larceny.
Annie Jackson, grand larceny.	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The United States Supreme Court delivered opinions in the following causes to-day:

No. 539.—Roberts and Dickerson, Trustees of Sloo, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was the reversal of a pro forma judgment of the Court of Claims to enable an appeal to this court. The claimants claimed, under an alleged enlargement of a contract made with their principals in 1851 for carrying the mails between New-York and various Southern ports, rendered necessary by the discovery of gold in California, which occasioned a demand for largely increased mail facilities. The Post Office Department was unwilling to stipulate for any fixed sum as additional compensation, but agreed with the plaintiffs that the service should be performed and the question of compensation be decreed by Congress. Subsequently in 1870, Congress referred the matter to the Court of Claims to determine what was due under the rates of compensation which had governed the contracts. It is here held that the Post Office Department was authorized to enlarge the contract as the necessities of the service demanded it; that the labor was performed and should be paid for at the established rates per pound for the extra amount carried; that, as between private parties, there could be no doubt as to the liability for the extra service, and that the same rules should apply to the Government. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion. Dissenting, Justices Swayne, Davis, and Strong. The amount of the claim is $1,031,000.

No. 609.—Hoover, Assignee, &c., vs. Wise.—Error to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York.—This was an action by an Assignee in bankruptcy to recover a sum of money collected from the bankrupt after several acts of bankruptcy. The claim was deposited with agents in New-York by the creditors for collection. These agents sent the demand to agents or correspondents of their own in Nebraska, where the bankrupt resided. The Nebraska agents, when the collection was made, were aware of the bankruptcy of the debtor, but the agents of the firm in New-York were not, and the Assignee insisted that the knowledge of the Nebraska agents was the knowledge of the creditors. It is held that the Nebraska firm were the agents of the New-York agents and not of the creditors; that their knowledge did not, therefore, charge the creditors with that knowledge. The general doctrine that the knowledge of the agent is the knowledge of the principal cannot be doubted, but it must be a knowledge acquired in the transaction of the business of the principal affirmed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion, Mr. Justice Miller dissented.

No. 132.—The Aetna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, vs. France and Wife.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. In this case the court reaffirmed the decision of the case of Jeffrys vs. The Economical Insurance Company, made last term, that the statements and declarations made in the application for a policy of insurance shall be true. This stipulation is not to be made as to important or material statements only, or to those supposed to be material, but as to all statements. The statements may not come up to the degree of warrantees. They may not be representations even. Statements and declarations is the expression—what the applicant states and what he declares. If he makes any statement in the application it must be true; so of his declarations. A faithful performance of the agreement is made an express condition to the existence of a liability on the part of the company. In this cause it was claimed and is found that false declarations were made as to the age and physical condition of the applicant. Reversed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 704.—*The United States vs. the Corless Steam Engine Company.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—In this case it is held that upon a final settlement between a contractor and a department of the Government where all the facts are known and fully understood by the parties the settlement is equally binding upon the Government as upon the contractor. Such settlement cannot be disregarded by the Government, at all events without restoring to the contractor the status he occupied before the contract was made. Hence the claimant, having delivered to the proper officer of the Navy Department certain machinery and materials, and received a certificate for a certain sum in consideration therefor, after a full understanding of the facts, the settlement is a finality.

No. 557.—*Gilman et al. vs. Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company, and Desmoines Valley Railroad Company et al., and one other case.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa. The court in this case affirmed a decree in equity made in favor of the telegraph company as a creditor.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$6,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 72½	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 13⅝
600 West. Union....c. 77⅛	100 do........ 13¾
1000 do........ 77⅛	200 North-west'n Pf.. 64½
1800 do.......s3. 77	20 do........ 64¾
200 do.......c. 77	300 do........ 64½
100 do........ 77⅛	100 do........ 64⅝
100 Pacific Mail...... 35⅞	21 Mich. Central..... 60⅝
100 do......b60. 35⅞	200 Rock Island...... 109⅝
200 do........ 35¾	600 do........ 109¼
500 do........ 35⅝	100 do......b3. 109¼
45 N. Y. C. & Hud...113½	100 St. Paul........ 42⅞
100 do........113¾	100 do........ 43
200 do.......c.113⅛	100 do......s3. 43
300 do........113½	1300 do........ 43⅛
100 Lake Shore...... 66¼	200 St. Paul Pf...... 78¾
700 do........ 66⅝	200 do......s3. 78½
7 do........ 66⅛	300 do......s3. 78⅝
100 do......b3. 66½	900 do......b3. 78¼
1400 do......s3. 66⅜	100 do........ 78⅝
1700 do......s3. 66¼	100 do........ 78½
1500 do........ 66¼	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 20½
300 Ohio & Miss..... 22¼	200 do........ 20⅝
200 do......s3. 22¼	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 30¾
200 North-western... 43¼	10 Kansas & Texas.. 10
500 do........ 43⅛	1000 do........ 10½
100 do........ 43¼	200 do........ 11
700 do........ 43⅜	900 do........ 12
200 Atl. & Pac. Pf..... 6	200 Tol. & Wab....s3. 6
100 do......b3. 6	1200 Erie Railway.... 17
10 Chic. & Alton.... 104¼	300 do........ 17⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.........122¾	$20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.........122
5,000 U.S. 6s, '81, C.122¾	8,000 do.......12.122⅛
10,000 do.......12.123	40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.........122
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.......119⅝	1,000 do........121⅞
500 do........119½	10,000 do.......12.122
36,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.......12.117¾	3,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.........120½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N...12.119⅝	20,000 U.S.5s, '81, C.118¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, C.b.c.125½	130,000 do........118⅛
10,000 do.......12.125½	40,000 do......s12.118

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Is. '86s.102	10 Mich. Cen...b. c. 60⅝
10,000 Ark. 7s, ls. to L. R. & Ft S.. 17	200 do.......c. 61
5,000 D. of C. 3.65s.. 72½	10 Ill. Cen......b. c. 99
3,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds.102¼	600 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.113⅝
2,000 C.&O.1st.C.on. 31½	100 do........113⅞
5,000 do........ 31¾	600 do........114
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, C.110	200 do........114¼
1,000 N. J. C. Con...109½	100 do......b3.114½
1,000 Le. & W. B. C. 98½	100 do........114⅝
6,000 Mil.&St.P.1st, La C. Div..... 99½	100 do........114⅛
2,000 M.&S.P.C.S.F. 87⅞	100 do........114⅜
5,000 do........ 87¾	400 do........114½
1,000 C. & N. W. C..101⅞	100 do........114⅝
9,000 do........101¾	200 do........114¾
1,000 C. & N. W.1st.104	200 Erie Railway.b.c. 17¼
7,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 90⅝	300 do........ 17⅜
1,000 Mor.& Es.C. B.102	100 do.......c. 17⅜
8,000 M. & E. 1st...117	100 do......s3. 17⅜
5,000 I., B. & W.1st. 31½	900 do......b3. 17½
5,000 H. & St. J. 8s, Conv....b. c. 83¼	200 do......b3. 17⅝
2,000 T. & W.2d.b.c. 60½	200 do......s3. 17½
20,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103¾	300 L. S.&M. S..b. c. 66¼
10,000 N. Y. C. 1st.C.121¼	20 do........ 66
2,000 No. Mo. 1st... 90	800 do........ 66¼
5,000 Ohio &M. 2d.. 78⅝	300 do........ 66⅜
1,000 O. & M. Con.. 98½	800 do........ 66½
1,000 do........ 98⅜	400 do......s3. 66⅝
8,000 Cent. Pac. 1st, San J. Branch. 95	30 do........ 66⅛
11,000 do........ 95¼	300 do......s3. 66¼
2,000 C. P. G. B.b. c.107¾	200 do........ 66⅜
5,000 M.&S.P.I.&M.D.92⅝	1300 do......b3. 66½
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st..105	800 do........ 66½
26,000 do........105⅛	100 Un. Pac..b. c.b60 69⅜
14,000 do........105	35 do........ 69⅞
7,000 do........105⅛	200 do........ 70¼
2,000 do.......c.105	200 do........ 70
64,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.101⅝	300 C. & N. W....b. c. 43⅜
1,000 S. P. B. of Mo. 67	600 do......b3. 43½
5,000 P. of Mo. 1st.. 88	100 do.......c. 43⅝
10,000 C.C. & I. C.1st. 53½	500 do........ 43½
8,000 do........ 53⅝	100 do......s3. 43⅜
10,000 R.W.&O.C.1st. 93¼	400 do......b3. 43⅝
1,000 Gt. W. 1st'88. 86	200 do......s3. 43½
3,000 W.U.T.C.1900. 98¾	200 C. & N.W. Pf.b. c. 64⅝
2,000 A.&T.H.I.bc.c. 74	100 do.......c. 64⅝
2,000 D.&H.R.B.'91.113	100 do......b10. 64⅝
4,000 Chic. & Al. In.106½	600 do........ 64¾
13,000 M.K.&T.C.S.F. 52½	200 do........ 64⅞
4,000 L. & N. C. '98. 91	50 Cen. of N. J..b.c.107¼
100 Del.& Hud. Can.122	60 D., L. & W..b. c.117⅜
19 do....b. c.122¼	100 do........117½
10 Con. Coal....b. c. 47½	16 do........117⅜
100 At. & Pac. T.b. c. 20½	5 C. & A. Pf...b. c.110
900 West. Un....b. c. 77⅛	24 A. & T. H. Pf.b.c. 22
1600 do........ 77¼	25 C. & R. I.b. c.s3.109⅛
50 Adams Ex........111½	500 do......b3.109¼
50 do........111⅜	200 do........109⅜
12 do........111¾	210 do........109½
20 do.....b. c.111⅝	400 do........109⅝
20 American Ex.... 64½	700 do........109¾
10 do........ 64¾	650 do........109⅝
9 do.......c. 64½	200 do......s3.109½
11 do........ 64⅞	100 do......b3.109⅝
80 do.....b. c. 64½	100 do.......c.109⅝
11 do........ 64⅝	600 C. M. & St. P.b. c. 43¼
340 do........ 65	1200 do........ 43⅜
100 do........ 64⅞	400 do........ 43½
100 do......b3. 65	100 do.......c. 43½
100 U. S. Ex......b3. 73	200 do........ 43⅝
100 do.....b. c. 73¼	900 do........ 43¾
100 do........ 74	3000 do........ 43⅞
100 do........ 74½	1700 do........ 44
100 do........ 75½	300 do........ 43⅞
10 do........ 75¼	100 C.M.& S. P.Pf.b.c. 78⅞
300 do........ 75¾	100 do........ 78¾
100 Wells Fargo Ex.. 89½	500 do........ 79
200 do...b. c.s3 90	400 do........ 78⅞
225 do........ 90	100 St.L.,I.M.& S.b.c. 25¼
100 do........ 90¼	100 M., K. & T.b. c.c. 12
200 do........ 90½	40 do........ 12½
100 do........ 91	400 do........ 11¾
600 Pacific Mail.b. c. 35½	100 Pac. of Mo.b. c.... 13⅝
400 do........ 35⅜	500 do........ 13½
400 do......b3. 35½	600 do......b3. 13¼
300 do........ 35⅝	100 do......b5. 13¼
800 do........ 35½	300 Ohio & Miss...... 22⅜
400 H. & St. J.Pf.b. c. 30¾	100 do......s3. 22¼
	200 do......s3. 22⅜
	900 do........ 22½
	100 do......b30. 22⅝
	200 do........ 22⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$24,000 Dis.ofC.3-65s 72½	100 North-west. Pf..c. 64⅞
1,000 Mo. 6s, L. B..102½	400 Rock Island......109⅝
4,000 N.J.Cen.1st.C.110¼	200 St. Paul......s3. 43¾
10,000 W.U.T.C.1900. 98¾	300 do......b3. 43⅞
10,000 N.W.C.C.G.Bs. 90⅝	100 do........ 43¾
25,000 do........ 90½	300 do........ 44
3,000 N.W.C.R.G.Bs. 90½	300 Fort Wayne......101⅝
100 U. S. Express.... 76¾	100 Morris & Essex..103¾
100 do........ 76	100 Ohio & Miss...... 22⅜
50 Adams Ex........111¾	200 St. Louis & I. M.. 24½
100 Erie R'way....s4. 17⅜	300 do........ 24⅞
1100 do........ 17⅜	200 St. L. & K. C. Pf.. 29¾
200 Lake Shore...s3. 66⅜	100 Kan. & Texas.... 11½
600 do........ 66⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$6,000 U. S.6s,R..'81.122⅞	$100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.........122⅛
6,000 U. S.6s,C..'81.123	1,000 do........122
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new......119⅝	2,000 U. S. 10-40 R.117⅜
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......119⅝	50,000 U. S. 5s,R.'81.118¼
5,000 U.S.5-20R.'67.122⅛	10,000 U. S. 6s. Cur..125⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 C.&N.W.C.G.B. 90½	200 C. & P. G'd..b.c.c. 93¼
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st, L. C. D........ 99½	100 Harlem.......b.c.144
1,000 M. So., S. F. B.108½	350 do........145
10,000 M. Cen. 7s....103¾	200 Un. Pacific...b.c. 70½
1,000 do.....b.c.103⅞	100 do........ 70¼
4,000 O. & M. 2d.... 78½	200 C. & N. W....b.c. 43½
5,000 Cen. Pa. G. B.108	400 do........ 43⅝
10,000 C.Pa.1st,S.J.B. 95½	1200 do........ 43¾
5,000 do.....b.c. 95¾	800 do........ 43⅞
2,000 C.P.1st,C.&O.B 93½	400 do........ 44
7,000 W. Pa. Bds...100⅛	100 do........ 44⅛
10,000 C. Pa. 1st.....105⅛	800 do........ 44¼
8,000 U. Pa. 7s, L.G.101¾	100 do........ 44⅛
25,000 do........102	300 do........ 44
1,000 R.,W.&O.C.1st. 93½	100 do........ 43⅞
5,000 W.U.T.C.1900. 98¾	500 do........ 44
1,000 T. & W. 1st, S. L. D........ 62¾	700 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.b3. 65
5,000 L. & N. C., '98.. 91	700 do........ 65¼
4,000 T.&W. 2d.b.c. 60¼	600 do........ 65⅜
18 Continental Bk.. 79	400 do.......c. 65⅜
65 D. & H. Can..b.c.122	100 do......b3. 65½
70 Sp. M. Coal...b.c. 65	1200 do........ 65¼
100 Canton Co....b.c. 45½	76 N. J. R....b.c.b3.140
600 W. U. Tel...b.c.c. 77¼	2300 C. & R. I..b.c.b3.109¾
1500 do........ 77⅜	200 do......s3.109⅝
100 do......b3. 77½	200 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 44
300 do......s3. 77⅜	400 do........ 44⅛
100 American Ex.... 65½	200 do........ 44¼
100 do........ 66	200 do........ 44⅜
145 do......b.c. 67	500 do......s3. 44⅜
100 do........ 66½	1100 do........ 44½
150 N.Y.C.&H.R..b.c.114⅞	100 do........ 44⅜
200 do........115	200 do......s3. 44½
100 do.......c.114⅞	500 do........ 44⅝
1210 do........115	200 do........ 44¾
200 do........115⅛	300 do........ 44⅞
700 do........115¼	3000 do........ 45
100 do........115	900 do........ 45⅛
100 do........114⅞	1500 do........ 45¼
100 do........114¾	1200 do........ 45⅜
20 Panama R...b.c.130	700 do........ 45¼
400 Erie Railway.b.c. 17⅜	400 do........ 45⅛
300 do......b3. 17½	300 do........ 45
100 do........ 17⅜	200 do........ 44⅞
100 Mich Cen....b.c. 61¼	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 78⅞
100 do........ 61⅜	300 do........ 79¼
200 do......b3. 61½	500 do........ 79½
100 L.S. & Mo. So.b.c. 66⅜	500 do........ 79⅜
100 do........ 66½	600 do........ 79½
300 do......b3. 66⅝	200 D., L. & W...b.c.117¼
100 do......s3. 66⅝	200 O. & Miss.b.c.b3. 22⅜
1000 do........ 66⅜	1600 do........ 22½
10 do........ 66½	100 do......b3. 22½
200 do........ 66⅝	300 do......b3. 22⅝
700 do........ 66¾	700 do........ 22½
2500 do........ 66⅞	200 H. & St. J. Pf.b.c. 30½
300 do........ 67	10 Mor. & Ess...b.c.103⅞
500 do......s3. 66⅞	25 St.L.&I.M.&S..b.c. 25¼
1200 do........ 66⅞	300 do........ 25
800 do......s3. 66¾	100 Mo., K. & T....b.c. 12
200 do......s3. 66⅝	100 At. & Pa. Pf...... 6¼
1400 do........ 66½	50 U. S. Ex......b.c. 76
	200 Pacific Mail..b.c. 35⅜
	100 Maryl'd Coal..b.c. 17½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.........122⅛	200 Harlem..........144
10,000 Mo.,K.&T.S.F. 54½	200 North-western.... 43⅞
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 96	700 do........ 44
3,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 88¼	800 do........ 43⅞
15,000 C. Pac., S. J. B. 95¾	300 North-west Pf.... 65⅛
100 Con. Coal........ 48	500 do........ 65½
100 Marr., a. p........ 8¾	500 do........ 65⅝
1000 Western Un..... 77⅛	100 do........ 65⅜
3200 do......s3. 77	200 Rock Island......109⅝
500 do......b3. 77	16 Del., L. & W......117½
1300 do........ 76⅞	10 Ft. Wayne........102
500 do........ 77	500 St. Paul........ 45
1800 do......s3. 76⅞	300 do........ 44⅞
1600 do........ 76⅞	400 do......b3. 45
100 American Ex.... 66¾	900 do........ 45⅛
70 do........ 66	100 do......s5. 45⅜
75 U. S. Ex........ 76¼	600 do........ 45
110 do........ 76	100 St. Paul Pref.... 79¼
200 Pacific Mail...b3. 35⅝	200 do........ 79
900 do........ 35¼	200 do........ 78⅞
300 do........ 35⅛	100 do........ 79⅛
300 do........ 35¼	200 do........ 79¼
100 N. Y. C. & H...s3. 114½	300 do........ 79⅜
100 Mich. Cen........ 61½	100 do........ 79½
100 do......b3. 61¼	1000 do........ 79¼
300 Lake Shore...... 66⅜	100 Ohio & Miss.... 22½
600 do........ 66¼	500 do........ 22⅜
400 do......s3. 66⅜	300 do........ 22¼
1900 do........ 66½	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 20¾
100 do........ 66⅝	100 St. L. & I. M...s3. 25
100 do......b3. 66¼	100 St. L. & K. C...b3. 6
800 do......s3. 66⅜	100 Kansas & Texas.. 11¼
	200 do........ 11
	100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 13¼

MONDAY, Feb. 14—P. M.

The feature of the day in the Stock Exchange speculation was the buoyancy exhibited by the "Granger" stocks, St. Paul and North-western. St Paul common, under a heavy purchasing movement, advanced from 42⅞ to 45⅛, and was firm at the close, while North-western common rose to 44¼ and closed at 43⅞. St. Paul preferred advanced from 78¼ to 79⅛, and North-western preferred from 64⅛ to 65⅝. New-York Central was active and rose from 113⅛ to 115¼ and closed at 114½. Harlem advanced to 145 and closed at a reaction of 1 ℘ cent. Union Pacific sold at 70½ as against 68¾ on Saturday, the improvement being based on the largely increased earnings of the company for 1875. Missouri, Kansas, and Texas rose from 10 to 12, closing at 11. Missouri Pacific was weak on reports that foreclosure proceedings were about to be commenced against the road by prominent capitalists in this City and Chicago, who have acquired a controlling interest in the bonds. Western Union, after advancing to 77½, fell off to 76⅞, and was weak at the close. Lake Shore fluctuated between 66¼ and 67, and closed at 66⅝. Pacific Mail fell off to 35⅛. Erie advanced to 17⅝, but subsequently lost the improvement. Express stocks were strong and higher.

The money market worked with extreme ease to-day, and the rates for call loans were stereotyped at 3@4 ℘ cent. The demand was very light as compared with the amount of capital seeking employment. Prime mercantile paper sold at 4 to 6 ℘ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $800,000.

The foreign advices reported a firmer market for securities at London. Consols were ⅛ ℘ cent. higher, closing at 94 3-16 for money and 94⅜@94 7-16 for the account. United States bonds closed at 106⅛ for 1865s, (old,) 109½@109⅝ for 1867s, 105¾ for 10-40s, and 106¼@106⅜ for new 5s. Erie rose to 15½@15⅝ for the common and 32@32½ for the preferred. The Bank of England gained £50,000 bullion on balance. Money at the Stock Exchange is easier, the rate on Government securities being 3½ ℘ cent. The sterling exchange market was quiet, with business at $4 85½@$4 86 for 60 days' bills and $4 89½@$4 90 for demand. There is no increase in the supply of commercial bills and the market derives its firmness chiefly from this fact. Gold advanced from 113⅛ to 113¼, and subsequently receded to 113⅛, at which the final transactions took place. The rates paid for carrying ranged from 1 to 3 ℘ cent. At San Francisco to-day $60,000 coin was shipped for the East.

Government bonds were strong, and prices made a further advance of ⅛@⅜ ℘ cent. Some of the transactions were in round amounts, indicating the extensive purchases by financial institutions and strong capitalists. The dealings in railroad bonds were large, and at improving prices. The Pacific, Chicago, and North-western, and Milwaukee and St. Paul issues attracted most attention, the first-named reaching the highest prices made for some time past. State bonds were quiet and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4 1876.

Gold receipts	$439,803 00
Gold payments	487,418 93
Gold balance	46,904,492 27
Currency receipts	1,071,451 55
Currency payments	661,502 15
Currency balance	37,488,075 48
Customs	420,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 14.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	113	113⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coup	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	121⅞	122⅛
Bills on London	$4 85¾@$4 86	$4 85¾@$4 86
New-York Central	113¾	114¼
Rock Island	109½	109⅝
Pacific Mail	35⅞	35⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43	45⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul Preferred	78½	79¼
Lake Shore	66⅜	66⅝
Chicago and North-western	43¼	45⅞
Chicago and North-western Pref	64⅛	65⅝
Western Union	77¼	76⅞
Union Pacific	68⅞	70
Toledo and Wabash	6⅛	6
Del., Lackawanna and Western	117¼	117¼
New-Jersey Central	107⅛	107⅜
Panama	130	130¼
Erie	17¼	17⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅛	22¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	5	5
Harlem	143	144
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20¼	20½
Hannibal and St. Joseph Preferred	30¼	30½
Michigan Central	60⅜	61¼
Illinois Central	99¼	99⅛
Missouri Pacific	13⅜	13¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	115¼	113½	6,295
Harlem	145	144	650
Erie	17⅝	17	6,000
Lake Shore	67	66¼	24,350
Wabash	6	6	200
North-western	44¼	43⅛	9,300
North-western Preferred	65⅝	64⅛	6,700
Rock Island	109¾	109¼	7,375
Fort Wayne	101⅝	101⅝	300
Milwaukee and St. Paul	45⅝	42⅞	26,900
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf	79½	78¼	6,900
Pittsburg	93¼	93¼	200
Del., Lack. and Western	117½	117¼	392
Morris and Essex	103¾	103¾	100
Michigan Central	61½	61	800
Del. and Hudson Canal	45½	45½	100
Union Pacific	70½	70	835
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20⅝	20½	500
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf	30¾	30½	200
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅝	22¼	6,000
Missouri Pacific	13⅝	13¼	1,600
Atlantic and Pacific Pref	6¼	6	400
Western Union	77⅛	76⅞	18,900
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	20½	20½	100
Pacific Mail	35⅞	35⅛	4,600
St. L., K. C. and N	6	6	100
St. L., K. C. and N. Pref	29¾	29¾	200
Iron Mountain	25¼	24½	1,000
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	91	89½	1,175
American Express	67	64⅞	1,075
United States Express	76¼	73	1,225
Consolidation Coal	48	48	100
Kansas and Texas	12	10	3,240
Canton	45½	45½	100
Total sales			137,757

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	125⅝	126
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122⅞	123
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123	123⅛
United States 5-20s 1864, registered*	114⅞	.....
United States 5-20s 1864, coupons*	114⅞	.....
United States 5-20s 1865, registered	117⅞	118⅛
United States 5-20s 1865, coupons	117⅞	118⅛
United States 5-20s 1865, new, reg	119⅝	119⅞
United States 5-20s 1865, new, coupons	119⅝	119⅞
United States 5-20s 1867, registered	122⅛	122⅜
United States 5-20s 1867, coupons	122⅛	122¼
United States 5-20s 1868, registered	123⅛	124
United States 5-20s 1868, coupons	123⅝	124
United States 10-40s registered	117½	117¾
United States 10-40s coupons	120½	120¾
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118⅛	118⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118⅛	118⅜

*Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $86,000 for interest and $81,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$29,635,000
Gold balances	1,071,600
Currency balances	1,189,505

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$22,062,676
Currency balances	4,328,987
Gold exchanges	8,589,796
Gold balances	1,256,063

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83...... 31	N. Y. Reg. Boun. L'n.104½
Alabama 5s, '86...... 31	N.Y.Coup.Boun.L'n.104½
Alabama 8s, '86...... 31	N. Y. 6s, G. B., 1887.119
Ark. 6s, Funded...... 45	N. Y. 6s, G. L., 1891.118
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.I. 17	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 17
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 17	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct. 17
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O. 17	N. C. N. C. R. J.&J. 55
Ark. 7s, Miss.O&R.R. 17	N.C.N.C.R.Ap.&Oc. 55
Connecticut 6s...... 106	N.C.N.C.R.c.o.J&J. 40
Georgia 6s........ 93	N.C.N.C.R.c.o.A&O. 40
Ga. 7s, indorsed......101	N.C.Fund'gAct 1866. 10½
Ga. 7s, Gold bds......102	N.C.Fund'gAct 1868. 9½
Indiana 5s........102	N.C.new bondsJ.&J. 9
Illinois coup. 6s, '77..102	N.C.new bondsA&O. 8½
Illinois coup. 6s, '79..102	N.C.Spl.Tax, class 1. 3
Illinois War Loan...102	N.C.Spl.Tax, class 2. 2¾
Kentucky 6s........102	N.C.Spl. Tax, class 3. 2¾
Louisiana 6s........ 43¾	Ohio 6s, 1881........105
La. new bds........ 43¾	Ohio 6s, 1886........109
La. 6s, new F. D...... 43¾	Rhode Island 6s......110½
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 43¾	South Carolina 6s...... 35
La. 6s, Levee bds...... 43¾	S. C. 6s, J. & J...... 35
La. 8s, Levee bds...... 33	S. C. 6s, April & Oct. 35
La. 8s, Lev. bds. of '75. 44	S.C.Funding Act1866. 35
La. 8s, L. bds. of 1910.. 12½	S.C. L. C. 1889 J.&J. 35
Michigan 6s, '78-9......102	S.S.L.C.1889 A. & O. 35
Michigan 6s, '83......104	S. C. 7s of 1888...... 35
Michigan 7s, '90......108	S. C. Non-fund. bds. 4⅞
Mo. 6s, due in '76......100½	Tennessee 6s, old...... 43¼
Mo. 6s, due in '77......100½	Tenn. 6s, new bds...... 43⅝
Mo. 6s, due in '78......100½	Tenn. 6s, new series.. 42¾
Mo. 6s, due in '79......100½	Texas 10s of 1876......103
Mo. 6s, due in '80......101	Virginia 6s, c. bds.. 75
L. bds due'81to '91,in.102¼	Va. 6s, ex m. coup.. 68½
Han. & St.J., due '76.100¼	Va. 6s, c., 2d series.. 45
Han. & St.J., due '86.101½	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 9
Han. & St.J., due '87.101½	Dis.of Col.3.65s, 1924. 72¼

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.113	Buffalo & State L.7s.104½
Alb. & Sus. 2d......108	Lake Shore Div.Bds.103
Alb. & Sus. 3d......101	L. S. Con. coup. 2d.. 98½
Bos., H. & Erie 1st. 18½	L. S. Con. reg'd. 2d. 97
B.,C. R.&M.1st 7s,G. 45	Marietta & Cincin'i.106½
C. & Ohio 6s, 1st...... 31⅝	Mich.Cent.C.7s,1902.103¾
C. & O. 6s, ex coup.. 26	Mich.C.1st 8s,'82S.F.114
Chic. & Alton 1st...114	N. Y. Central 6s, '83.104⅛
Chic. & Alton inc...104	N. Y. Central 6s, '87.104
Chic.,B.&Q.8 p.c.1st.114	N. Y. C. 6s, r. estate.102
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s..108½	N. Y. Cent. 6s, sub..101⅝
C., R. I. & Pac. 1st 7s.109⅛	N. Y. Cent. 7s, 1876..100½
C.,R.I.&P.S.F.i.6s,'95 98½	N. Y.C.& Hud. 1st c.120⅞
C. R. of N. J. 1st n...113½	N. Y.C.& Hud. 1st r.116¾
C. R. of N. J. 1st, C.110	Hud. R.7s, 2d S.F.,'85.112½
C.R.of N.J.1st.Conv.109¼	Harlem 1st 7s, coup.117½
Am. Dock & Impro.103	North Missouri 1st.. 89
M. & St. P.1st8s,P.D.115	O. & M. Con.S.Fund. 98½
M. & St.P.1stLa.C.D. 99¼	O. & M. Consolidat'd. 98¼
M.&St.P.1stI.&M.D. 92½	O. & M. 2d Con...... 78½
M.&St. P. 1st C.&M. 94	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds..107½
M. & St. P. C. S. Fd. 87⅝	Cent. P., San J.B'ch. 95¼
C. & N. W. Sink. F.105	C. P., Cal.& Or. 1st.. 93
C. & N. W. In......104	Cent. Pac. L. G. Bds. 97½
C. & N. W. Con......101¾	Western Pacific Bds. 99¾
C. & N. W. C. Gold. 90½	Union Pac. 1st Bds. 105⅛
Iowa Midland 1st,8s. 95	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.101⅝
Gal. & Chic. Ex'd......105	Union Pac. S. Fund. 95¾
Peninsula 1st, Con..102¼	Pacific R. of Mo. 2d.. 71
Chicago & Mil. 1st..100¼	Pitts.,Ft.W.& C. 2d.107½
C.,C.,C.&I.1st7s,S.F.108¾	Pitts.,Ft.W.& C. 3d.103
C.,C.,C.& I.C.M.Bds. 98	C. & P. con. S. F......109
Morris & Essex 1st..117	C. & P. 4th S. F......102½
M. & E. Construct'n.102	C. C. & I. 1st...... 53¼
M. & E. 7s of 1871......106	C. C. & I. 2d...... 18
M. & E. 1st Con.G'd.107¾	R., W. & Og.con.1st. 93⅛
Erie 1st, Extended..106	St. L. & I. M. 1st...... 96½
Erie 1st, Indorsed...101	St. L. & I. M. 2d...... 66¾
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880......100½	Alt. & T. H. 1st......105
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888......101	Alt. & T. H. 2d...... 88¼
Long Dock Bonds......105	Tol., Peo. & W. E.D. 87
Buff.,N.Y.&E.1st,'77. 90	Tol. Peo. & W.W. D. 75
B., N.Y. & E. L. Bds. 90	Tol. Peo. & W. 2d...... 44
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con. 83⅜	Tol. Peo.& W. con.7s. 37
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.105	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.. 86
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 85	T. & W.1st,St.L.Div. 62
L., Bloom. & W. 1st.. 31½	Tol. & Wab. 2d...... 60⅜
L. Bloom. & W. 2d.. 12	Tol. & Wab. con. C.. 25
M. So. 7 per cent. 2d.102½	Gt. Western 1st, '88. 86
M. So. N.I.S.F.7 p.c.108¾	Gt. Western 2d, '93.. 60¼
Cleve. & Tol. S. F..106	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90...... 52
Cleve. & Tol. N. bds.105	L., B. & Miss. 1st...... 65½
C., P. & A. old bds..103½	Han. & Cen. Mo.1st. 82
C., P. & A. new bds.104	West. U. bds.1900 C. 98¾
D., M. & Tol. Bds...100¼	West. U. bds. reg...... 98⅝

And the following for City Bank shares:

America............150	Hanover............ 90
Butchers' and Dro's'.135	Imp. and Traders'..190¼
Central National....100	Market............113
City............300	Mercantile............105
Commerce............115	Merchants'............119⅛
Continental............ 77½	Metropolitan............125
Corn Exchange......135	Nassau............103
First National......200	Ninth National...... 84
Fourth National...... 91	North America...... 98
Fulton............152	Oriental............170
Gallatin National...129	Park............125½
German American.. 79	Phoenix............ 94½
Grocers'............ 94	Republic............ 85

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 14.
Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103	....
City 6s, new	108	108¼
United Companies of New-Jersey	140¼	140½
Pennsylvania Railroad	55	55⅛
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	51	51⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63	....
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	45½	45¾
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	22⅛	22¼
Northern Central Railroad	38	....
Lehigh Navigation	50⅝	50¾
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	105	105¼

The following are the earnings and expenses of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the years ending Dec. 31, 1875 and 1874:

EARNINGS.

From	1875.	1874.	Increase.
Passengers	$4,546,014 34	$3,952,858 55	$593,155 79
Freight	6,641,512 27	5,664,731 33	976,780 94
Mails and express	769,317 23	727,061 77	42,255 46
Miscellaneous	236,988 25	215,228 47	21,739 78
Total	$11,993,832 09	$10,559,880 12	$1,433,951 97
Operating expenses	4,932,047 95	4,652,314 95	279,733 00
Surplus	$7,061,784 14	$5,907,565 17	$1,154,218 97

The percentage of operating expenses in 1875 was 41 54-100 ℘ cent., against 44 5-100 in 1874, a decrease in 1875 of 2 51-100 ℘ cent.

The bank of Messrs. Kountze Brothers, No. 12 Wall street, has been designated as the fiscal agency of the State of Nebraska, and all bonds of that State, or county, city, township, precinct, or school district thereof, will hereafter be payable by Messrs. Kountze Brothers.

Sealed proposals for $60,000 land bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will be received up to noon of Feb. 23, by Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall street, in this City, or by the Trustees, Messrs. William H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett, and Nathaniel Thayer, care of Mr. Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 14, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	47	Crude Turp., bbls	55
Beans, pks	698	Tar, bbls	100
Bees-wax, pks	2	Resin, bbls	800
B. W. Flour, pks	100	Oil, bbls	70
Cotton, bales	7,311	Oil-cake, pks	2,042
Dried Fruit, pks	92	Pork, pks	364
Eggs, bbls	2,345	Beef, pks	548
Flour, bbls	9,658	Lard, pks	1,860
Wheat, bushels	31,550	Cut-meats, pks	3,734
Corn, bushels	40,153	Butter, pks	4,038
Oats, bushels	43,090	Cheese, pks	2,676
Barley, bushels	2,500	Dressed Hogs, No	173
Malt, bushels	7,035	Pea-nuts, bags	348
Peas, bushels	6,300	Rice, pks	162
Rye, bushels	580	Molasses, bbls	271
Grass-seed, bags	1,730	Sugar, hhds	41
Meal, bbls	400	Skins bales	83
Meal, bags	458	Starch, pks	1,130
Oat-meal, bbls	200	Silk, bales	62
Grease, pks	52	Spelter, pcs	1,544
Hemp, bales	28	Stearine, pks	100
Hops, bales	418	Sumac, bags	28
Hides, No	6,512	Tallow, pks	28
Hides, bdls	1,598	Tea, pks	3,605
Horns, No	1,305	Tow, bales	8
Lead, pigs	2,463	Tobacco, hhds	216
Leather, rolls	13,672	Tobacco, pks	1,234
Istle, bales	240	Whisky, bbls	447
Moss, bales	30	Wool, bales	201
Spirits Turp., bbls	225		

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet and weak as to price, with sales reported of 3,500 bags by the St. Martin at Baltimore on private terms....This week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 27,760 bags; sales, (to this morning,) 18,715 bags; stock in first hands to-day here, 251,560 bags, and at all the ports, 371,283 bags, including 86,250 bags at Baltimore, 1,500 bags at Savannah, 17,723 bags at New-Orleans, 8,000 bags at Galveston, and 6,250 bags at Mobile....The amount of Rio and Santos afloat and loading for the United States to Jan. 13 was 36,665 bags, and the purchases for the United States to Feb. 12 were 85,000 bags. ....Other kinds have been dull and irregular as to values. We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 14¾c.@15c.; fair, 16¼c.@16¾c.; good, 17c.@17¼c.; prime, 17½c.@17¾c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15c.@18¾c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 16½c.@17¼c.; Java invoices, 23c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 17c.@18c.; Macassar, 19c.@20c.; Ceylon, 18c.@19½c., and San Domingo, 15c.@15½c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request for early delivery, at unchanged prices....Ordinary quoted at 9½c.; Low Middling at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Middling at 13c.@13 3-16c. ℘ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,826 bales, (of which 1,057 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 429 bales to shippers, 769 bales to spinners, 60 bales to speculators, and 568 bales in transit.... The movements for forward delivery have been rather more liberal, but at easier rates.... Sales have been reported since our last of 17,400 bales, (of which 2,000 bales were on Saturday evening, and 15,400 bales to-day,) with 400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 12 29-32c.@12 31-32c.; March, 13 3-32c.; April, 13 11-32c.; May, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; June, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c.; July, 13 31-32c.; August, 14 3-32c.@14⅛c., showing a decline of 1-32c.@3-32c. ℘ lb., closing quiet. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 7,311 bales, and at the shipping ports were 27,097 bales, against 19,779 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 42,916 bales, against 33,916 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,224,913 bales, against 2,768,539 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (one day) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 11,643 bales; to the Continent, 13,037 bales; stock in New-York, 153,016 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 884,314 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9½	9½	9⅝	9⅝
Strict Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10½
Good Ordinary	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Low Middling	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Strict Low Middling	12¾	12⅞	13	13
Middling	13	13⅛	13 3-16	13 3-16
Good Middling	13½	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Strict Good Middling	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Middling Fair	14¼	14⅜	14½	14½
Fair	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15⅜

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9¾	Low Middling	11⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	10⅞	Middling	12⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour shows no important change as to values. Good to choice shipping Extras, in lines, have been most sought after and have been quite firm on restricted offerings. Most other grades quoted as before, on, however, limited dealings. Unsound Flour irregular and the poorer qualities difficult to market. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,150 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 75@$8 25, chiefly at $4 65@$6 50; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4 25; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 75; inferior to choice Extra State at $4 90@$5 35, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extras, $5 10@$6 60, mainly at $5 90@$6 10; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 85, chiefly at $5 25; round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 10 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, straight, $5 25@$7 25, chiefly at $6 50@$7, and patent at $7 10@$9 50, mostly at $7 75@$8 50; Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 45@$7 15; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 50@$7; Western White do., Extras, $5 65@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 75@$8 50, with fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 65@$7 25, (the latter rate an extreme,) ℘ bbl. Included in the sales have been 4,400 bbls. shipping stock, chiefly Western and City Mills Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in moderate request, almost wholly in a jobbing way, at former prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $4 30@$4 75 for inferior to choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 25 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 30@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour has been quoted firm on a fair inquiry, chiefly for the better qualities. We quote at from $4 10@$5 05 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 425 bbls., in lots, mostly at $4 75@$5 05 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been more active, but quoted somewhat easier in price.... We quote at from $2 75@$3 25 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $2 70@$3 25 for White do.; $2 90@$3 25 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 50 for Brandywine, delivered....Sales have been reported equal to 1,600 bbls., including 1,000 bbls. good Yellow Western at $2 95@$3, delivered....Corn-meal, in bags, has been inactive, within the range of $1 10@$1 50 for poor to choice, per 100 lb. ....Buckwheat Flour has been in light demand even in a jobbing way, within the range of $1 85@$2 25 for State and Pennsylvania, poor to choice, ℘ 100 lb., the latter an extreme....Oat-meal continues very quiet, within the range of $5 75@$6 75 for domestic, and $6 50@$7 50 for Canada, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been very quiet since our last and generally quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, under more urgent offerings, especially of the poorer grades. Export demand light. Winter quiet, but quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of only 43,000 bushels at $1 36 for prime No. 2 Sheboygan Spring, afloat, for shipment; $1 10 for No. 3 Chicago Spring, in store; $1 05@$1 16 for ungraded Spring, chiefly at $1 16 for Milwaukee, in store; $1 50 for New-York No. 1 White, and $1 47 for Amber Pennsylvania, afloat....Corn has been quoted a shade cheaper, on a comparatively limited movement, for export as well as for home use....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 49,000 bushels for early delivery at 63⅞c.@64c., mainly at 64c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 63c.@63½c. (nominally) for new low Mixed do.; 61c.@64c. for ungraded new Mixed Western; 59c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 63½c.@64c. for new Yellow Western, car lots; 63½c.@64c. for new Yellow Southern; 60c.@67c. for poor to choice new White Southern....The demand for forward delivery has been quite moderate at a shade easier prices....Sales have been reported of 30,000 bushels new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, including February delivery, seller's option, (chiefly last half of the month,) at 64c.; and March option at 63⅞c. ℘ bushel....Rye has been very dull, with State quoted nominal at 90c.@92½c.; Canada, in bond, 88c.@90c.; and Western, 86c.@88c. ℘ bushel. ....Barley dull and heavy; a car load of two-rowed State sold at 75c.; other kinds, quoted nominally as before....Barley Malt has been in very limited demand, within the nominal range of $1 15@$1 45 for poor to very choice Canada, cash and time; $1 10@$1 25 for four-rowed State, cash and time, and 90c.@$1 10 for two-rowed do. do. ....Canada Peas have been inactive and nominal, with prime, in bond, to arrive, quoted at $1 02@$1 03, and $1 bid....Buckwheat has been very dull, with prime State nominally 58c.@60c. ....Oats have been in comparatively fair demand at firm prices, with sales reported of 36,000 bushels at 48c.@49c. for fair to very good Mixed Western; 50c.@52c. for good to prime White do.; 50½c.@52c. for White State, chiefly at 51c., afloat; 48c.@48½c. for New-York Light Mixed; 48c.@48½c. for New-York No. 2; 46¼c. for New-York No. 3.... Feed has been in limited demand since our last within the range of $16 50@$21 as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $16 50@$18 for 40 to 60 lb. stock ℘ ton....Bale Hay has been in better supply and rather slack demand, with shipping qualities quoted weak within the range of 70c.@85c., and retailing qualities at 90c.@$1 05 ℘ 100 lb. Clover, 65c.@80c. Salt Hay, 60c.@70c. Included in the sales of Hay were 700 bales for the Havana market.... Rye Straw has been generally quiet within the range of 75c.@$1 15; Oat, 70c.@80c. ℘ 100 lb. ....The stock of Grain in store in this port to-day embraces 5,187,463 bushels Wheat, 503,812 bushels Corn, 89,857 bushels Rye, 477,722 bushels Barley, 363,299 bushels Malt, 855,618 bushels Oats, and 3,396 bushels Peas. The aggregate of Grain in store is 7,481,171 bushels, as against 7,770,533 bushels last Monday, and 6,181,849 bushels Feb. 15, 1875.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	1876, Feb. 14. Bushels.	1876, Feb. 7. Bushels.	1875, Feb. 15. Bushels.
Wheat	5,187,463	5,369,611	3,759,688
Corn	503,812	566,331	1,537,189
Oats	855,618	972,536	234,460
Barley	477,722	465,265	152,488
Rye	89,857	89,857	50,889
Peas	3,396	4,196	2,352
Malt	363,299	352,757	144,778
Grand Total	7,481,171	7,770,533	6,181,849

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been generally dull and nominal. Gunny Bags quoted at 13c.@13¼c. for heavy weights. Native India Bagging quoted at 9c.; Borneo do. at 12½c.@12¾c. Domestic Cloth quoted at 12⅞c.@13. for standard.

HEMP—Has been in very limited request since our last, yet values have been quoted steady. Of Jute Butts, 500 bales sold at 3½c., currency....We quote Manila Hemp at 7c.@7½c.; Sisal at 4⅜c., gold, ℘ lb.; clear Russian, $200@$210, gold, ℘ ton; dressed American, $180@$235; undressed do., $125@$130, currency; Italian, $260@$265, gold, ℘ ton; Jute, 3¾c.@4¼c., gold; Jute Butts, 3⅛c.@3⅜c., currency; prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 15c.@17c.; Western, 15c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been quiet, but steady; sales 1,000 Montevideo, 21 lb., at 21c., gold; 1,000 dry Texas, 220 dry Bogota, and 600 City Slaughters on private terms.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been quite moderately dealt in, yet holders, especially of the more desirable qualities, have not been remarkably urgent in their offerings, and prices have been without important change....We quote within the range of 45c.@60c. for fair to choice, and 61c.@63c. for fancy. Sales reported of 140 bbls., in lots, within our range, chiefly at 52c.@60c. for prime to choice....Foreign product has been in better supply, through the recent arrivals of new crop, and has been slow of sale; prices for invoices irregular, not having been yet fairly established. Small lots of old crop have been sold in a jobbing way, including English Islands at 35c.@38c., and of Porto Rico at 42c.@45c. ℘ gallon. No further sales of invoices have been reported. New crop Cuba Muscovado quoted nominally at about 32c.@33c. for 50 test.... Syrups have been in moderate request within the range of 37c.@60c. for Sugar; 35c.@40c. for Molasses. ....Sugar-house Molasses inactive here, within the range of 22c.@25c. for hhds. and bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited demand, within the previous range of $1 55@$1 62½ for Strained to good Strained; $1 75@$2 12½ for No. 2; $2 37½@$3 75 for No. 1; $4 50@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ℘ 280 lb. Sales reported of 190 bbls. good Strained at $1 65 ℘ 280 lb....Tar has been very quiet at $2 12@$2 25 ℘ bbl....City Pitch has been quite dull at $1 87½ ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 35½c. ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull to-day at 7⅞c.@8c., in bulk, and 11c., in shipping order, for early delivery.... Refined, for early delivery, very quiet, and quoted at the close at 14c....Refined, in cases, 19c.@21c.... Naphtha, 9½c.@10c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 13⅝c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 13⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive for early delivery, owing partly to the advanced prices claimed. Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. new Western Mess at $22 50 for inspected.... Western Prime Mess quoted at $20 75@$21; City do., $22; Extra Prime, new, $16 50 ℘ bbl., but without further transactions....And for forward delivery, no dealings of moment have been reported, buyers and sellers having been wide apart in their views as to prices....Western Mess, February option, quoted at the close $22 10@$22 45; March, $22 20@$22 50; April, $22 40@$22 60; May, $22 55@$22 85; June, $22 60@$22 95....Dressed Hogs have been in fair request and quoted rather higher, with City quoted at 10¼c.@10¾c. for heavy to light ℘ lb....Western Hogs at 10c. ....Cut-meats have been quoted steady on a moderate inquiry. Sales reported of 10,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12c.@12¾c.; 35 bxs. Bellies, 15 lb., at 11¾c.; 25 bxs. Clear Bellies at 12¾c.; 50 tcs. Bellies, 14 lb., at 12⅞c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, within our previous range....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 8⅞c.; Smoked Shoulders at 9⅞c.@10c.; Pickled Hams at 13⅛c.; Smoked Hams, 14¾c.@15½c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 8⅞c.@8⅝c. for prompt delivery....Bacon has been quiet but quoted firm....City Long Clear quoted at the close at 12c.; Western Long Clear, 11⅞c.; do. Short Clear, 12⅜c.@12½c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 12¼c. Sales 25 bxs. City Long Clear at 12c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 11c., Short Clear at 11½c.@11⅝c., and Short Rib at 11¼c....Western Steam Lard has been decidedly more active, and has been quoted stronger in price. Refiners have been buying more freely....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 500 tcs. prime at $13@$13 10, closing at $13 10; also, 150 tcs. off grade at 12½c.; and 25 tcs. Kettle on private terms....And for forward delivery a brisk trade has been reported at advanced prices, closing strong....Western Steam, February options, closed at $13 07½@$13 12½; March, $13 15; April, $13 27½@$13 30; May, $13 42½@$13 45; June, $13 50@$13 52½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 3,750 tcs. March at $13 07½@$13 15; 1,000 tcs., April, at $13 20@$13 25; 750 tcs. May at $13 35@$13 42½....A fair demand has been noted for City Steam and Kettle Lard, which has been quoted firm, with sales reported of 260 tcs. at 12⅞c.@13c.; also, 100 tcs. No. 1 at 12½c....Refined Lard has been fairly active and quoted stronger for the Continent within the range of 13 5-16c., and for the West Indies at 12⅝c.@12¾c. Sales have been reported of 1,700 tcs. for the Continent, part at 13 5-16c., and 100 tcs. for the West Indies at 12¾c.... Beef has been in moderate request at full rates. We quote Barrel Beef at from $11 50@$12 50 for Extra and $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 for Packed, ℘ bbl.; sales, 130 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $32@$33; sales, 250 tcs. Philadelphia Extra India Mess on private terms....Beef Hams continue inactive at $25@$26 for prime to choice Western, and $23 50@$24 for good do....The better grades of Butter and Cheese have been in demand and quoted quite firm....Eggs in moderate request within the range of 16c.@20c. for fair to very choice, chiefly at 16c.@18½c. ℘ doz....Tallow in good demand, with sales of 150,000 lb. very good to prime at 9⅛c.@9¼c....Stearine has been in fair request, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13¼c., and City 13⅝c. ℘ lb. Sales, 23,000 lb. Western at 13⅛c. ℘ lb.

SEEDS—Clover has been moderately active, but at easier prices. Demand almost wholly from export buyers, and for best samples....Prime State Clover quoted here at 13¾c., and fancy at higher figures; prime Western do. at 13½c.; Canada, 13¾c.@13⅞c. for prime to choice, ℘ lb. Sales reported of 350 bags Canada at 13⅝c., and 900 bags good to prime State at 13¼c.@13¾c. ℘ lb....Timothy dull and nominal; quoted at $2 45@$2 80, the latter for choice State, from cars, ℘ bushel....Rough Flax has been inactive; quoted nominal at $1 65 for prime, ℘ bushel....Hemp-seed has been quiet; quoted at from $1 80@$1 85, currency, ℘ bushel....Canary-seed more active within the range of $7 50@$8 25....Rape-seed dull at $2 90@$3 25 ℘ bushel....Calcutta Linseed has been in slack demand; quoted at $1 92½, gold, ℘ 56 lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been in rather more demand at about previous prices, with sales reported of 562 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅝c.; 300 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@7 15-16c.; 200 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 7¾c., and 250 bxs. Clayed at 8c. ℘ lb. We quote fair Refining Cuba, 7⅝c.; good do. at 7¾c.; prime do., 8c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅛c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Claved stock at 8⅛c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar, 6½c.@7⅛c.; Melado, 4½c.@6c....Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅜c.; Powdered at 10⅜c.@10⅝c.; Granulated at 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Cut Loaf at 11c.; A's at 9⅞c.@9⅞c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9¼c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been in more demand within the previous range, with sales reported of 900 half-chests Green, 1,200 half-chests Oolong, and 500 half-chests Congou on private terms....Gunpowder, common to choicest, quoted 28c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 30c.@75c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 27c.@85c.; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 25c.@$1 15; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 23c.@35c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 28c.@95c.; Souchong and Congou, common to finest, 28c.@75c.; uncolored Japan, common to finest, 31c.@74c. ℘ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been quoted up to $1 45@$1 50, gold, asked for Arctic, but without activity.

WHISKY—Down to $1 12. Sales, 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A fair demand prevails for room on berth at former rates generally. The main call has been for room for Grain, Provisions, Oil-cake, Flour and Cotton. The chartering business has been rather slow at about late figures, with tonnage for Grain in moderate request....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,000 bales Cotton (compressed,) at 9-32d. ℘ lb.; 450 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 18s. 9d.@20s.; 10 tons Leather at 35s.; 30 tons Maple at 27s. 6d. ℘ ton; and, by steam, 2,700 bales Cotton, (mostly through freight,) on private terms; 2,600 pkgs. Provisions, (part through freight,) within the range of 30s.@35s.; 1,500 wet-salted Hides at 30s.; 25 tons Leather, reported at 60s.; 500 bags Oat-meal at 30s.; 75 hhds. Tallow at 32s. 6d. ℘ ton, (with grain room quoted at 8d.@8½d. asked.) Also a British ship, 994 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl., and 16,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ℘ bushel; and, by steam, 1,000 wet-salted Hides at 35s. ℘ ton. Also, an American bark, 702 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, reported at £1 500....For Glasgow, by steam, 5 tons Sperm Oil at 60s. ℘ ton; and 6,000 Staves on private terms. Also, an American schooner, 316 tons, hence, with Flour and Grain, reported on private terms....For Hull, by steam, 50 bxs. Bacon on private terms....For Cork and orders, a British brig, 505 tons, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, from Boston, at 6s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, 500 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 7s. ℘ quarter, and a British Bark, 700 tons, with Wheat, from Portland, [illegible] reported on private terms....For Oporto, an American bark, 332 tons, with about 23,000 bushels [illegible], in shipper's bags, from Philadelphia, at 19c....; Swedish brig, with about 14,000 bushels do., from Baltimore, at 18c. ℘ bushel....For Hamburg, by steam, 350 tcs. Lard at 1.75 reich-marks, and 300 sides Leather at 3.75 reich-marks....For Rotterdam, by steam, [illegible] hhds. Tallow on private terms....For Barbados, two schooners, 160 and 150 tons, with Lumber, from Nova Scotia, reported at $7, gold; and back from San Domingo with Logwood, for Boston, at $4@$4 50 ℘ ton....For Hayti, an American schooner, 156 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, reported at $8 75, gold....For Hayti and back to Boston, a brig, 140 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,550.... For Rio Janeiro, an American schooner, with about 4,400 bbls. Flour, from Richmond, at 90c. ℘ bbl....For Cardenas, an American schooner, 270 tons, with Cooperage stock, from Boston, reported at 20c. for Shooks and $1 for Empty Hogsheads....For Weymouth, Mass., a schooner, with Phosphates, from Charleston, reported at $3 50, and another, with do., from Ashley River, S. C., at $3. ....For New-York, several schooners, with Ice, from Parker's Head, reported within the range of $1 25@$1 25 ℘ ton.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 14, 1876.

On a light run of horned Cattle trade on this forenoon was slow but firm at current rates. The herds on sale were from coarse to choice, many of them being rough but fat. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices were 9¼c.@13c. ℘ lb., weights 6¼ to 10¼ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices ranged from 9c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weights 5 to 10 cwt. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed net. Milch Cows were held on sale. Grass Calves sold at $11@$16 50 ℘ head. Smooth quality Veals at 8c.@10½c. ℘ lb. Trade in Sheep extremely slow. Lambs not quoted. Live Hogs, quality choice, sold at $8 56¼ ℘ cwt. City Dressed hampered by high rates caused by light arrivals; trade uncertain at 9⅞c.@10¼c. ℘ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 174 rough Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., with $1 on ℘ head; 82 coarse Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@10½c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 101 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt. scant; 33 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt. scant. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 13 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12c.@12½c.@13c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Hasbury & Co. 17 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., with $1 off ℘ head, weight 7½ cwt. strong; 33 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, from 11c.@13c. ℘ lb., weights 7 to 7¾ cwt.; for Gaff Brothers, 159 Kentucky Steers and Oxen, mixed rough Cattle, at 9½c.@10½c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. W. Siegel sold for self 34 Illinois Steers, terms not obtained. Burchard & Merritt sold for A. H. Monroe 34 mixed Illinois Cattle—Cows, Bulls, and Steers—at 10c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 28 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12½c. ℘ lb., with $1 on ℘ head, weight 8¾ cwt.; for Hasbury & Co. 32 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12¼c.@12½c. ℘ lb., with $1 on ℘ head, weight 8 cwt.; held on sale 36 Illinois Steers; for R. Allen 17 fair Kansas Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for A. Shaw 51 Kansas Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong; for J. Bruner 41 common Kansas Steers at 10½c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for J. B. McHappy 17 common Kansas Steers at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for Shaw & Bruner 33 fair Kansas Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., with $17 on the lot, weight 7¼ cwt. T. Gilles sold for Capt. Cornell 14 State Oxen at 11c.@13c. ℘ lb., weight 10½ cwt.; for self 39 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 49 grass Calves at $11 ℘ head; 2 grass Calves for $25; 2 State Veals, weight 200 lb., at 10c. ℘ lb.; 1 State Veal, weight 150 lb., at 10½c. ℘ lb.; 279 Ohio Sheep, weight 24,390 lb., at 6½c. ℘ lb.; 96 Ohio Sheep, weight 9,020 lb., at 6½c. ℘ lb.; 179 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,650 lb., at 6⅞c. ℘ lb.; 299 Indiana Sheep, weight 32,420 lb., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 200 Indiana Sheep, weight 20,965 lb., at 6½c. ℘ lb.; 118 Indiana Sheep, weight 12,080 lb., at 6½c. ℘ lb.; also sold for week ending Feb. 12, 1876, 6,970 Sheep and Lambs, average ℘ head, $5 43; 113 Veals and Calves at $12 24 ℘ head average.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 276 Ohio Sheep, weight 24,310 lb., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 120 Ohio Sheep, weight 10,880 lb., at 6½c. ℘ lb.; 185 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,440 lb., at 6¾c. ℘ lb.; 173 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,470 lb., at $6 56¼ ℘ cwt. R. Davis sold 198 Illinois Sheep, weight 16,170 lb., at 5¾c. ℘ lb.; 181 State Sheep, weight 16,070 lb., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 176 State Sheep, weight 17,380 lb., at 6⅞c. ℘ lb.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards—George [illegible] sold 129 choice quality Ohio Pigs at $8 56¼ ℘ cwt., gross weight 21,760 lb.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for Dadisman & Co., 102 Illinois Steers, from poor to good, from 9½c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weights 5 to 10 cwt.; for J. Keith, 15 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for J. McDowell, 32 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@12c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for P. Duffy, 72 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12c. ℘ lb., weights 6½ to 7½ cwt.; for J. Willets, 32 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. C. Kahn sold for H. Kahn, 33 Kentucky Steers, from poor to common, from 9c.@10½c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for J. Rubens, 16 rough Kentucky Steers at 9½c.@10½c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for L. Brown, 17 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt. W. R. Dudley sold for A. Gillespie, 36 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 24 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt. The herds shipped by Morris & Waixels were disposed of as follows: D. Waixel sold 16 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 13 fair Illinois Steers, at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 32 fair Illinois Steers, with a good top, at 11c.@12c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 32 generally good Illinois Steers at 11c.@12¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. F. Samuels sold 33 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., with $1 off ℘ head; 33 coarse Illinois Steers at 10⅛c. ℘ lb., with $1 off ℘ head, weight 7¼ cwt. scant; 168 Illinois Steers, from common to fine, from 10c.@11c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 33 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ lb., with $1 off ℘ head, weight 6¼ cwt.; 75 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 85 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., with $1 off one head. Kahn & Pidcock sold 173 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,780 lb., at 5¾c. ℘ lb.; 165 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,130 lb., at 6½c. ℘ lb.; 129 Ohio Sheep, weight 12,100 lb., at 6½c. ℘ lb.; 294 Ohio Sheep, weight 31,840 lb., at 7½c. ℘ lb.; 25 Ohio Sheep, weight 2,560 lb., at 7½c. ℘ lb.; also sold for week ending Feb. 12, 1876, 8,534 Sheep, average ℘ head $6 04, range of prices 4⅞c.@8c. ℘ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold for week ending Feb. 12, 1876, 6,386 sheep for $34,116 23, average ℘ head $5 36, range of prices 5c.@8c. ℘ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending Feb. 14, 1876: 1,886 head of horned Cattle, 51 Cows, 438 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Feb. 12, 1876: 2,916 Sheep and Lambs, 12 Cows, 61 Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 2,916 Sheep, 6 Cows.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Feb. 12, 1876: 12,721 Hogs, 549 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same Yards for yesterday and to-day, 3,979 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Feb. 12, 1876: 4,146 head of horned Cattle, 10,196 Sheep and Lambs, 10,468 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same Yards for yesterday and to-day, 1,951 head of horned Cattle, 1,649 Sheep, 2,492 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 2,300 head; market quiet but steady; sales of smooth, well-fattened Natives at $4 25@$5 75; half-fattened and smooth Steers in good flesh at $3 87½@$4 75; feeders and stockers, $3@$4 25; Native Cows and Heifers, $2@$3 75; Texans and Cherokees, $2@$4 25; shipments, 1,550 head. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; market quiet but steady; sales medium packing at $7 90@$8; Bacon, $7 80@$7 85; shipping, $8@$8 10; fancy Philadelphias would bring $8 25@$8 50; shipments, 1,750 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; market dull and 25c. lower; sales common, $4 25; fair, $4 50@$4 75; best, $5@$5 50.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—Cattle were dull this week, but prices were unchanged; 2,900 head arrived, and sold at 7c.@7½c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 5½c.@6½c. for fair to good do., and 4c.@5c. ℘ lb. gross for common, as to quality. Sheep were unchanged; 700 head arrived, and sold at 4½c.@7c. ℘ lb. gross as to condition. Hogs were firmly held; 2,300 head sold at $11@$12 50 ℘ 100 lb. net.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Feb. 14.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 1,913 bales; gross, 1,935 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,776 bales; to France, 884 bales; coastwise, 771 bales; sales, 1,428 bales; stock, 70,120 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12½c.@12 9-16c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.@10¾c.; net receipts, 1,003 bales; exports to France, 723 bales; coastwise, 661 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 54,181 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 11,631 bales; gross, 13,232 bales; exports to the Continent, 3,424 bales; coastwise, 4,251 bales; sales, 10,000 bales; stock, 389,528 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12 17-32c.; Low Middling, 11 9-32c.; Good Ordinary, 10 1-32c.; net receipts, 2,032 bales; gross, 2,185 bales; exports, coastwise, 731 bales; sales, 848 bales; stock, 76,883 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 14.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.@10c.; net receipts, 3,154 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,009 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 75,496 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 14—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3½ ℘ cent. Consols, 94 3-16 for money, and 94⅜ for the account. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 105¾; new fives, 106⅛. Erie Railway shares, 15½; do. preferred, 32.

1:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote Rentes 67f. 75c.

3 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £50,000.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 14.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 101⅝.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Exchange on London, 25f. 17c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 6 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅝d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 24,500 bales, of which 18,400 bales are American. Cotton to arrive steady. There have been no transactions.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January, (per sail,) at 6 15-32d.; do. do., February delivery, at 6 11-32d. Provisions—Cheese, 60s. ℘ cwt. Bacon, 53s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,900 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6 17-32d.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 24s.@24s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 14—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10¼d. ℘ gallon. Tallow, 47s. ℘ cwt.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 23s. 9d.@24s. ℘ cwt.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 15, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—EAST LYNNE—Miss Lucille Western, Mr. J. B. Studley.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—QUEEN AND WOMAN—Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mr. Edward Arnott, Miss Ida Vernon.

EAGLE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE—Mr. Josh Hart, Mr. J. W. Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION BY AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Judge PORTER'S argument yesterday against the admission of certain telegrams in the Babcock case, touches some points of general interest. He contended that some of the telegrams were irrelevant, and that others had merely been sent to Gen. BABCOCK, without any proof being furnished that he had answered them. We observe that the Western Union Company has been denounced in some quarters for its alleged unwillingness to give up telegrams. Mr. ORTON has already replied to this charge, but it is clear that the company occupies a very awkward position in reference to this matter. It may fear that its business may be much injured if it is known that every telegram, no matter how innocently sent, may be used in evidence against the person who receives it. The cowardly sort of persons who write anonymous letters may, for instance, use the telegraph as a means of injuring private character. A message may be sent to a member of Congress—to suppose a case—saying, "I have sent you by mail $500 for your vote on such or such a bill." Is the mere act of sending such a message to be considered as conclusive of the guilt of the person who receives it? If so, we shall all open a telegraphic message with fear and trembling. We do not, of course, wish to imply that these remarks have any bearing on the Babcock case, which evidently stands on a very different level, for BABCOCK'S intimate relations with JOYCE and McDONALD are proved by many other circumstances besides the telegrams.

Judge DILLON overruled Mr. PORTER'S objections to the reception of the Babcock telegrams, on the ground that it was for the jury alone to decide whether they were material or relevant to the case. The court could not take upon itself to settle the question whether they related to the conspiracy or not. This decision opened the way for the admission of the "Sylph" and other messages, and it will now be for the defense to offer some plausible explanation of them, if that is possible. As we have said above, Gen. BABCOCK'S intimacy with JOYCE and McDONALD cannot be doubted, and what it all means we shall probably hear in the course of the week, for the case for the prosecution is said to be near its end.

We cannot discover any evidence of increasing strength on the Democratic side of the House in favor of "hard money." The *World* has still many unconverted persons to wrestle with at Washington. Yesterday Mr. HALE, of Maine, brought forward a resolution in favor of prompt measures looking to the resumption of specie payments, and very few Democrats voted for it. In fact, the resolution only received 86 votes in its favor, while 187 were recorded against it. This is not encouraging to either Republicans or Democrats who are on the right side of the question. We may hope that it does not fairly represent the state of public opinion, although we cannot forget how close the contest was in Ohio last Fall, when the issue was distinctly raised, and by what a dangerously small majority the cause of honest finance triumphed. No one need suppose that the task before the Republican Party this year is a bit too easy.

ANDREW J. GARVEY, the Ring plasterer, in the days when plastering was something like a trade, was obliged to make some very interesting admissions yesterday. He acknowledged that he had presented claims to the amount of over a million and three-quarters of dollars, at a time when only $240,000 was really due to him. Probably a very large discount might have been taken off even this latter amount without injustice. GARVEY further stated that he had charged only fair prices for work actually done, but that the overcharge in "amounts"—that is for articles furnished or work executed—was "about sixty-five per cent." This left a very comfortable margin for carrying on the City Government under that eminent statesman, BILL TWEED. INGERSOLL, the chair-maker, acknowledged that he had clapped on thirty-five per cent. to his accounts—twenty-five of which went to TWEED, and ten to CONNOLLY. INGERSOLL is probably convinced to this day that there was nothing wrong in this transaction, and the pardon he has received from the Governor may help to confirm him in the impression. We have always regretted that INGERSOLL was pardoned. Would not the evidence of GARVEY and others have been quite sufficient without this man's? We do not see that the cause of the people against TWEED would have been much weakened had INGERSOLL been left to serve out his term in jail.

The ladies of New-York will have an opportunity to-day and to-morrow to hand in to Chickering Hall their contributions in aid of the memorial banner which it is proposed to send to the Centennial Exhibition. It is hoped that these contributions will be sufficiently liberal to enable the promoters of this movement to send along with the banner a solid pecuniary testimonial to the interest felt by the women of New-York in the success of the Centennial show at Philadelphia. A record will be kept of those desiring to register their names for insertion in the commemorative account of the women's movement which is to be prepared for the Historical Society. The ladies of New-York have been among the last to respond to the appeal for some token of their aid and sympathy which long ago emanated from Philadelphia. But though they have been late in taking up the work, we have no doubt that they will carry it through in a way of which this City will have no reason to be ashamed.

The cable summary of the speech of the English Chancellor of the Exchequer in regard to the Suez Canal purchase is not a particularly lucid one. It seems, however, that the shares are to be turned over to the National Debt Commissioners, and retained by them as part of the sinking fund till they are finally redeemed by the accumulation of the interest payments guaranteed by the Khédive. In other words, one department of the Treasury lends money to another at three per cent. and applies the five per cent. payable on the securities for the loan to the payment of the interest on that loan and to its redemption. This is the process in virtue of which the debt is to be extinguished in thirty-five years and the country is to have the property for nothing. The working of this plan depends entirely on the regularity with which the Khédive can pay the necessary million of dollars a year. In the not improbable event of his default in that payment, the real difficulties of the British Government in regard to its new relations with Egypt will begin.

BEGINNING AT THE WRONG END.

Mr. BLAINE hinted at a very important fact in our financial history, in his recent speech, when he said that he thought that "we began at the wrong end when we made special exertion to raise the price of our bonds, and left the legal tender to take care of itself." This peculiarity in our financial policy may, we believe, be credited mainly to Mr. BOUTWELL, whose favorite notion it was that we could "grow up" to specie payments, and that the principal thing to be done was to increase the market value of our interest-bearing obligations, and pave the way for refunding. This certainly was an inversion of all ordinary business principles, and a method which no sound merchant or banker would have thought of employing. It is only when absurd notions creep in regarding the capacity and duty of a Government to furnish a "circulating medium," that its position becomes dangerous and difficult. If our Government had continued to regard the legal-tender notes as demand obligations, evidences of a floating debt, which it must get out of the way as soon as possible, things would have been in a very different condition from what they now are.

The theory which took the opposite ground, and gave all attention to the bonded debt, was, as we have said, one with which Secretary BOUTWELL had much to do. But it would be idle to lay the responsibility for pursuing that theory on the shoulders of this gentleman only. No Secretary of the Treasury, under our Government, can carry his own views very far, if he is alone in holding them. The fate of Mr. MCCULLOCH was proof enough of that fact. He had a policy eminently sound in principle, which was approved by the great body of prudent business men throughout the country, and to which Congress had given a sweeping indorsement. But, when the operation of this policy created an amount of discontent in the country which made Congressmen sensible of its existence, Mr. MCCULLOCH'S course was promptly checked; his policy was abandoned, and he was relegated to the position of national book-keeper, with no more direct and substantial influence over the financial policy of the country than one of his own assistants. There is no doubt that if Mr. BOUTWELL'S ideas had had no more strength in Congress and with the people than Mr. MCCULLOCH'S had, they would have shared the same fortune.

But these ideas were of precisely an opposite character. The Secretary believed in letting things alone, and the entire speculative class, including all those whose expenditures had increased with the advance of fictitious values, was in symyathy with this notion. It was generally felt that the prosperity which everyone thought we were enjoying was due to the paper money. In a sense, this was true. The appearance of prosperity was due to paper money. Why? Because that money concealed an evidence of loss and debt under a simulation of value. What could be invented more calculated to make a man feel rich than a process which caused his debts to appear like assets? The legal-tender notes are really an obligation to pay money borrowed, and absolutely lost. This money was either expended for materials of war that were destroyed, or for the pay of troops who were engaged, not in production, but in destruction. We all believe that the work was necessary to be done, and well worth the sacrifice. But the sacrifice was just as real, and the notes of the Government represented nothing but its cost. Yet for more than a dozen years, the country has gone on the theory, not clearly expressed, but fully acted upon, that these notes were money. Mr. BOUTWELL'S notion accorded exactly with this absurdity. It allowed every one to go on spending and borrowing and running risks, in the happy conceit that some time or other this heedless course would make the nation "grow up" to specie payments—that is, would enable it to pay its debts without any saving or other sacrifice. It is not strange that the public was willing to let the Secretary spend his surplus revenue in buying up five-twenties, and in preparing for the refunding of the new fives.

It is, nevertheless, true that we had "begun at the wrong end," and that the claims of the demand notes must sooner or later present themselves. They are very urgent now. There is no putting them off. The fabric of national credit has always rested upon them, and our reputation has risen in proportion as we have shown a disposition to treat them honestly and prudently. There is still a pretty strong party inclined to push the legal tenders aside—to provide for them by some gentle, gradual, intangible method, that shall cause them to cease from troubling us without our exactly knowing how it is done. But this method will not be discovered. There is no alchemy in finance. The only way to dispose of the notes is to either pay them and destroy them, or fund them and destroy them. As we cannot do the former, the sooner we do the latter the better.

AN INDEFENSIBLE JOB.

There certainly never was presented to Congress a job of the magnitude of the proposed Texas and Pacific Railway which was sustained by arguments so ridiculously inadequate for its defense. The nation is asked to assume a direct and contingent liability amounting to some four hundred millions of dollars for the following reasons: 1. Because it would save money in the conveyance of mails and military supplies. 2. Because the proposed road would insure the prompt dispatch of troops in case of war with Mexico. 3. Because it would help to keep the Indians in order. 4. Because it is in the interest of cheap transportation. 5. Because it insures competition with existing lines. 6. Because it will develop adjacent territory. 7. Because it will bring us a trade with Mexico. 8. Because the Government has spent on public improvements in the North and West nearly ten times as much as it has spent in the South; and 9. Because the Government has created in the existing Pacific railroads a subsidized monopoly, to protect the people against which it ought to spend more of the public money.

These are substantially the reasons, printed for the use of committee, "why Congress should adopt the proposition of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, and thereby secure the speedy construction of a transcontinental railway between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean." If such arguments or any possible amplification of them have had the effect of convincing the committee that TOM SCOTT'S bill ought to receive a favorable report from them, their minds must have been made up beforehand, or the kind of arguments which weigh with them must be of a character not appreciable by the majority of intelligent men. Should Congress be induced to enter again into the business of railroad building on such a showing as this, it is difficult to imagine where it is likely to stop. The great double-track freight railway scheme, not to mention other projects favored by some of the "cheap transportation" societies, can give much better reasons for seeking a Government guarantee than those which seem to be the final result of the combined ingenuity of the advocates of the new transcontinental railroad. The wildest of the Southern and Western canal schemes, and the most costly of river improvements, could present a better plea on the score of public necessity, and hold out a more feasible prospect of a remunerative return on the capital invested than this proposed route across the barren plains of New-Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.

Mr. SCOTT and his friends do not appear to have presented to the House committee any reasons why they have failed to carry out the bargain made with the Government under the acts of March 3, 1871, and May 2, 1872. Under that legislation they secured a large and, on their own showing, a highly-valuable land grant, on the condition that they would construct a railroad similar to that on whose behalf they now ask for a Government guarantee of the interest on its bonds. That line was to be completed by next year, but hardly more than a beginning has been made with the work. It is perhaps surprising that the men who are now pushing the scheme in the House have not used the argument that Congress, being responsible for getting them involved in an unprofitable speculation, is morally bound to help them out of it. It is certain that one of the first results of the success of the job would be the rapid appreciation of a large quantity of worthless bonds and the immediate realizing of large sums of money upon the securities of various bankrupt Southern roads, controlled by the Texas Pacific combination, and forming part of the railroad system whose bonds the United States are asked to guarantee. It is very doubtful whether the South would reap any substantial advantage from the proposed road, and it may be safely assumed that unless it is to be run at the Government expense, it would conduce neither to the interests of cheap transportation nor healthy competition. But its construction certainly would enrich a ring of greedy and unscrupulous speculators.

The Texas Pacific corporation has not only virtually forfeited the Government land grant received in return for its liberal promises of 1871—it has also lost a land grant of more immediate value, granted by the State of Texas. The new Constitution of that State, which is to be voted on by the people to-morrow, contains a provision to extend the time within which that portion of the road which was to have been open to travel by the beginning of this year should be completed. The expenditure of a few hundred thousand dollars would have saved the Texas charter from being forfeited, yet so thoroughly unpromising was the enterprise considered by capitalists that the attempt to raise more money had to be abandoned. If the opening up of the most productive region traversed by the road cannot attract the support of private investors, it is surely a very hopeless business for the Government to undertake to carry it through the Western desert. The whole scheme is as impudent an attempt as could well be conceived to reopen a new era of legislative and corporate jobbery, beside which the Crédit Mobilier and Pacific Mail scandals would seem commonplace. The principle which underlies the bill is a vicious one, and the details of its proposed working only serve to make the project appear more thoroughly disreputable.

A STATE SURVEY.

The project of a topographical survey of New-York is not a new idea. It has been advocated on various occasions, and by different persons, for the past twenty-five years or more; but the great cost of the work and the opinion generally entertained that its results could only have a scientific value, have prevented any practical steps being taken toward carrying out the plan. A very able paper on the subject was prepared some time ago by Gen. VIELE, and read by him before the American Geographical Society. On that occasion he exhibited a topographical map of the State, drawn by himself from personal observation. Looking over its broad area, as delineated on this map, it was easy to see how important had been the influence of topographical conditions in building up the present commercial prosperity of the Empire State. Within its boundaries lay the only lines of low level from the Potomac to the St. Lawrence, by which commerce could find its way from tide-water to the great lakes and the broad prairies of the West. From the magnificent bay of New-York, one of the finest harbors in the world, the way was open along the full stream of the Hudson, which cuts through the Appalachian chain northward to the point where the Mohawk flows into it. From the junction of the two great rivers, a level line of valley divided the State from east to west almost to the shores of Lake Erie. Here lay the natural road to all the fruitful lands west of the Alleghanies, and there is no point south of it where a railroad can cross them except by heavy grades and costly curves. North of the Mohawk Valley the mountainous Adirondack region is almost in its primitive condition; south of it, from Schenectady nearly to Lake Erie, stretches a beautiful region of hills and dales, with meadow expanses, of the richest fertility, which has become the great grain-growing section of the State. East of the Hudson the narrow strip of territory which lies between the river and the neighboring States is rich in minerals and in pasture lands, and its thousand streams are the sources from which the great seaport at its southern termination draws its water supply. These main features of the topography of New-York Gen. VIELE'S map shows with a fullness and accuracy which for merely scientific purposes leave little to be desired.

The proposition for a complete survey of the State, to be made on the same methods and with the same minute accuracy as our coasts are surveyed by the National Government, is now based on quite other grounds than its value to geographic science. In its latter aspect, the American Geographical Society has never failed to urge the scheme, but other advocates of it believe that such a survey would have an economic and sanitary value, amply compensating for its cost. In other words, they assert that a topographical map, would be an absolutely accurate tax map for the whole State. Only a very small portion of the State is now surveyed, chiefly the cities and towns; while nearly all the agricultural and other lands have never had a surveyor's chain stretched across them. Assessments on these are made by mere guesswork, and there is no way, under present conditions, of arriving at an accurate estimate of their area. The grossest inequalities in the distribution of the State tax, are said to have their origin in the confusion of calculations. In a report recently made to the Geographical Society by Mr. JAMES T. GARDNER, these facts are very forcibly presented. The estimate is made, from the most accurate information obtainable, that one-tenth of the landed estate of New-York escapes taxation altogether, and the unfair burden is thrown on the other portions. It is pointed out that, while the value of land per acre is easily ascertainable, there is no way in which Assessors can know the actual area of property except by a survey of it. In the absence of this, assessment-rolls are made up almost entirely by guessing, and as one man's guess is as good as another's, the estimate of a property-holder, if particularly persistent, is the one most likely to be accepted, even against the opinion of the Assessor.

The deeds of lands have been found to be no more accurate in their descriptions of area than the loose guesses of individuals. The case of the town of Flushing was recently mentioned in these columns; and to this may be added the more striking example of the city of Yonkers. A tax map was made of that place and used for the first time last year. By its use an addition of 525 acres was made to the assessable property. Their value was estimated at $260,000; the assessment upon them was about $4,000; therefore the property assessed in 1873 had paid $4,000 more than it should have done. Cases were found where individuals were paying on ten, twenty, thirty, and even forty acres more than they owned, while others escaped taxation on like amounts. The condition of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of this City is said to be even worse in respect to inequalities of assessments. By a survey of the town of Newport, R. I., it was found that only four of its property-holders were properly taxed; all the others were paying too much or too little, the inequality being sometimes as much as fifty per cent. Taking the State as a whole, the existing system of making up assessment rolls is said to operate to the disadvantage of the large majority of the tax-payers, while the minority, who have willfully or ignorantly underestimated the property they own, are the gainers by it.

DISCOVERERS OF AMERICA.

It is announced that a manuscript has just been discovered in the Azores, which describes the colonization of North America in the year 1500 by Portuguese from Oporto and one or two other Portuguese towns. This manuscript was written in 1570, and was lost in 1755, "during the great earthquake in Lisbon." How it reached the Azores we are not told, but if the attempt is about to be made to convince the world that manuscripts can be swallowed up by a Lisbon earthquake, and cast up uninjured in the Azores, it might as well be understood that strong evidence will be required to procure credit for so improbable a story.

It is, of course, obvious that the object of the discoverers of this alleged manuscript is to belittle the claims of COLUMBUS. There are people who have always seemed anxious to show that the great Admiral did not discover America. These are the people who have so persistently tried to prove that America was discovered by the Northmen. Their arguments were, indeed, few, but they made the most of them. The stone mill at Newport gave them for a time a great deal of comfort, and they unhesitatingly asserted that it was built by wandering Northmen, who originally discovered Newport, and built the mill as a short and easy way of announcing the fact of their discovery to succeeding generations. Unfortunately, it turned out that the stone mill in question was built not very many years since, by certain resident Yankees, and of late the theory that attributed it to the Northmen has been necessarily abandoned. The so-called Runic inscriptions have been more satisfactory, since they are so utterly unintelligible that no one can positively prove that they were not made by some idle and juvenile Northman with a borrowed jack-knife, as to the sharpness of which he was naturally indifferent. Of course, the alleged Runic inscriptions might, with equal plausibility, be termed Assyrian, or Etruscan inscriptions, or, indeed, attributed to the local small boy of the last generation.

Nothing is easier than to assert that undecipherable scratches on the surface of a rock belong to this or to that particular language. Those who claim that the scratches in question are Runic inscriptions, require their opponents either to admit that they are Runic, or else to demonstrate that they belong to some other language. As the latter is an entirely impossible task, the conclusion is triumphantly drawn that the inscriptions are unquestionably Runic, and that they incontestibly prove that the Northmen and not COLUMBUS discovered America.

Let us hope that if the attempt is to be made to convince us that the Portuguese discovered America, more satisfactory evidence will be offered than that which the advocates of the Northmen have produced in behalf of their pet theory. It will not do to ask us to accept the isolated testimony of a single manuscript which was swallowed up by the Lisbon earthquake, thrown up by a submarine volcano, and subsequently stranded on the Azores. Neither will pretended Portuguese windmills and unintelligible Portuguese inscriptions be held to be sufficient corroborative evidence. If we are to transfer the credit which now belongs to COLUMBUS and the Spanish discoverers to a number of uninteresting Portuguese, we must have good reasons for so doing, and probably there is nothing, except the finding on American soil of a cask of unadulterated port wine of more than 377 years of age, that will convince the American people that the Portuguese colonized America twelve years before the Spaniards landed on the Florida coast.

OKLAHOMA.

The tract of country known as the Indian Territory contains 68,000 square miles, and is inhabited by about eighty thousand Indians. These Indians are for the most part remnants of tribes formerly living east of the Mississippi. When their original homes were invaded by white settlers, the Federal Government removed them to the Indian Territory, and pledged its faith that their new homes should be secured to them forever. Gradually the tribes have abandoned hunting in favor of agriculture, and to an encouraging extent have adopted the customs of civilization. They are governed by their own chiefs, and of late years have established a General Council, in which all the tribes are represented, and which in time will doubtless assume the entire government of the Territory. The Federal Government exercises a protectorate over the Indian Territory, and its relations to the tribes are defined by numerous treaties.

The white men of the neighboring States which have grown up on all sides of the Indian Territory look longingly on the fertile lands belonging to the Indians. Under the existing treaties they are shut out from the Territory, and they are therefore anxious to have these treaties abrogated. The few white men who are now in the Territory dislike to be under the rule of the Indians, and are especially clamorous to have the plighted faith of the Federal Government set aside, and the Territory assimilated in all respects to our other Territories. Hence, these men and such allies as they can secure among the more ignorant Indians are continually petitioning Congress to set aside its treaties with the tribes, and to establish in place of the present Indian Government, a regular Territorial Government—changing at the same time, the name of the Indian Territory to that of Oklahoma Territory.

To this project the more civilized tribes, such as the Cherokees, are naturally strongly opposed. They perfectly understand that the moment the treaties are superseded by an ordinary Territorial Government, there will be an immediate influx of white settlers, who will speedily crowd the Indians to the wall. The inferior race will melt away in the presence of the superior, and in the place of a community growing in civilization and material prosperity, there will be a miserable and degraded collection of drunken and thievish vagabonds. Such has been the uniform result whenever Indians and whites have lived in close contact, and there is not the slightest doubt that such would be the result were the Indian Territory to be thrown open to white settlers. The scheme to organize the Territory of Oklahoma is nothing more nor less than an attempt on the part of the white men to gain possession of lands solemnly guaranteed to the Indians, and it involves the total failure of the one successful episode in a century of various and conflicting "Indian policies."

Outside of the Indian Territory we have fought the red man, or fed him. In the one case we have spent enormous sums of money in the work of extermination, and in the other we have, at a vast expense, succeeded in reducing certain tribes and bands to a degrading condition of pauperism. On the other hand, the Indians whom we have gathered together in the Indian Territory are peaceful and prosperous, and there is every reason to believe that their descendants will become thoroughly civilized and fit for American citizenship. At present however, the opening of the territory to white settlers would be the ruin of all the progress that these semi-civilized tribes have made. Is there such a scarcity of land on this continent as to justify the proposed measure? Is it worth while to undo all that has been successfully done toward civilizing the red man, and to break the solemn promises of the Government, merely in order that covetous white men may take possession of the few acres that the Cherokees and Choctaws have finally learned to cultivate?

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Miss Adelaide Phillips commenced a brief series of representations of Italian Opera at the Academy of Music last evening, "Il Barbiere" being interpreted by Miss Phillips, Mr. Tom Karl, and Signor Ferranti. The attendance was numerous, and the performance was much applauded. To-morrow "Il Trovatore" will be given, and on Friday the début of Miss Matilde Phillips—that is to say, the event of the season—will be effected in "La Cenerentola."

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

An adaptation to the English stage of Victor Hugo's "Marie Tudor" was last evening acted at the Brooklyn Theatre. The performance terminated close upon midnight, and hence we shall not attempt to give any account of its progress in the present issue. To-morrow we shall seek to treat the play and its representation—which is in keeping, let us say at once, with the excellent reputation the management of the Brooklyn Theatre has won for that house—with such consideration as both subjects demand. "Queen and Woman" was received, yesterday, with every indication of approval.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The Olympic Theatre offers an extraordinarily good bill this week. It embraces all the favorite novelties which, taken together, make up one of the best variety entertainments in the City. The principal feature of the evening is Mr. D. L. Morris' great comic sketch, entitled "Dutch Justice." Mr. Morris himself assumes the title rôle to perfection, and his sketch of the magistrate is irresistibly funny. The "Colored Hamtown Students" are introduced with new songs and whimsicalities fully equal to any of the previous comicalities that have made them popular in New-York and elsewhere. The "Pony Circus," with the dashing young riders Harry, Leotard, and Ducrow, and the ridiculous clown, Walker, is another attraction which meets its wonted cordial reception. The Irish delineators Harry Burnett and John Kernell, appear in their laughable sketch, "The Sligo Guard;" the Carlo Brothers are seen in their great "Triple Parterre," and Messrs. Conway and Kerrigan, the "Men from Galway," in their dances and bagpipe solos. The Ethiopian sketches are numerous. Mr. John Hart leads off in an original interlude entitled "Hamlet," and other members of the Olympic company perform in their well-known specialties. Misses Ada Morgan, Fannie Brookes, and Ada Richmond, sing a number of the latest serio-comic songs and ballads. The entertainment closes with a comic pantomime called "The Fire Sprite," in which Mr. Robert Fraser takes the part of *Gargon*, the stupidest of valets, in a very mirth-provoking manner, *Redglare*, "the fire sprite," being assigned to Master Martin, whose harliquin feats have already become popular at the Olympic.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Miss Lucille Western appeared at the Grand Opera-house last evening, in her well-known character of *Lady Isabel* in the play of "East Lynne." The audience, though small, was highly appreciative, and manifested its pleasure by calling the heroine before the curtain at the close of each act. Mr. J. B. Studley filled the part of *Sir Frederick Levison* with great correctness and vigor. Miss E. V. Proudfoot assumed the rôle of *Barbara Hare*, and Mrs. Jennie Howard was an excellent representative of the prim old maid, *Miss Carlyle*, La Petite Rose as *Little Willie*, merits special mention, particularly in the death scene in the fourth act, where she depicted the dying child with a skill quite suprising in an artist of such tender years. The play will be repeated to-night and to-morrow evening.

EAGLE THEATRE.

The play-bill at the Eagle Theatre last evening comprehended the usual variety miscellany, concluding with Tom Taylor's familiar drama, "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," compressed into one act. Miss Ella Wesner appeared in her character songs and changes, and Mr. Paddy Murphy in his original song entitled "The Little Mud Cabin on the Hill." Messrs. Wild, Kernel, Tooley, and Bradley, as "The Dancing Four," filled up a considerable interval with their comical gyrations, and Messrs. Rickey and Barney elicited hearty merriment by their rendering of the one-act farce "Bad Whisky"—the work, by the way, of a well-known journalist. The cast in the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," which occupied the last hour of the evening's entertainment, included Messrs. G. H. McDermott as *Bob Brierly*, Mr. John Jennings as *Melter Moss*, Mr. J. F. Crossen as *Hawkshaw*, Mr. Keily as *James Dalton, alias the Tiger*, Mr. Larry Tooley as *Mr. Maltby* and Miss Mary Gorenflo as *May Edwards*. It would be hard to find a better stage representative of the typical Hebrew scoundrel than Mr. Jennings, and as for Mr. Crossen as *Hawkshaw*, it is enough to say that he was far more correct and business-like than many of his Mulberry street confrères. Although considerably shorn of its original proportions, there is ample material for interest and entertainment in the condensed version of the play which Mr. Hart furnishes.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The chief attraction at Wood's Museum last evening was the performance of the "Centennial" play of "The Spy," with Mr. Louis Aldrich in the principal role. The piece, which is a dramatization of Cooper's novel, was presented with a fair degree of fidelity and success, and called out the not infrequent applause of a large audience. In fact the "house" was a thoroughly patriotic one, and bound to accept anything with a Centennial flavor about it, whatever its intrinsic excellence. Mr. Aldrich's portrayal of the character of Cooper's hero, though not faultless, was in the main intelligent and spirited, and it more than satisfied the wants of his hearers. In the death-bed scene where he rescues his drink father from the hands of the *Skinners*, his acting was powerful and well sustained, while in the quieter phases of the character he gave evidence of careful study. Mr. Charles W. Barry, to whom was assigned the double part of *Washington* and the *Unknown Guest*, fulfilled his duties with proper gravity and benevolence. Mr. L. R. Willard, as *Capt. Wharton*, the gallant young English officer, who is arrested within the American lines while on a visit to his family, and comes near suffering the fate of André, played his part acceptably, while Messrs. F. Roney and Harry Colton, as *Capt. Jack Lawton* and *Major Dunwoodie* supplied all the requisites of stout-hearted patriots and fearless cavalrymen. Mr. A. H. Sheldon as *Dr. Archibald Sitgreaves*, the Surgeon of Dragoons, fairly maintained his reputation as a humorist, and in a merry campaigning song, with a laughable chorus, earned a deserved encore. The inevitable colored man was portrayed by Mr. Harry Stewart, who very sensibly omitted the negro minstrel accompaniments, and presented something like a picture of the house servant in Cooper's novel. On the part of the ladies, Miss Louise Sylvester as *Frances Wharton*, and Miss Emily Maynard as *Sarah*, her sister, bore off most of the honors, while Miss Therese Wood as *Katey Haynes*, the old-time housekeeper, won a liberal share of applause. The piece will be acted throughout the present week.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Memphis *Avalanche* will have it that nobody in the South clamors for a place on the Presidential ticket.

A Hartford Democratic paper is busy nominating Republican candidates for Congress in the Third District of Connecticut.

Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, is credited with an intention to refuse a renomination unless the Democrats offer it to him with a hard-money platform.

The South Carolina Democratic State Committee will meet in Columbia on the 22d inst. for the purpose of having a full and free consultation upon State affairs.

The Senate of Georgia insists upon submitting to the vote of the people the question whether a Constitutional Convention shall be held. The House probably yield.

Hon. David A. Wells is named as a suitable candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third District of Connecticut, and is supported by the Hartford *Times*.

An ordinance has been introduced in the Cincinnati Council to prevent the overcrowding of theatres, and one of the local papers remarks that this is a sensible move, though the evil complained of is not a common one.

Philadelphia has an election for members of its Councils to-day, and there are tickets for the positions nominated by the Republicans, Independent Republicans, Democrats, Independent Democrats, Independents, Reformers, and, in addition, representatives from Tax-payers' and Citizens' tickets so-called.

The Hornellsville *Times* prints a list of seventeen Republican, one Liberal, and fourteen Democratic Supervisors chosen in Steuben County, and says: "Steuben is a Republican county. The voters have indulged in a little trifling for a few years past, but are coming down to business again in fine style."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* tells the Southern Democrats that it is time to have done with the reconstruction problem, and assures them that "greenbacks in all their ramifications, so far as they affect their business and progress, are infinitely more important than any issue that can grow out of the Fifteenth Amendment or have any pertinency to negro suffrage."

An Ohio Democratic paper propounds a weighty question. It says: "Senator Thurman is an honest man. The Democrats of Ohio are also honest men. But the difficulty between them does not lie here, but arises from the fact that they differ materially on certain points at issue. The query which arises then is this: Should Mr. Thurman's personal honesty and opinion be considered of more weight than the collective honesty and opinions of 292,000 Ohio Democrats?"

STANDARD OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

THE LAWYERS DISCUSSING THE SUBJECT AT THE MEETING OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

An interesting discussion was had at the meeting of the Bar Association last evening, over the resolution recently proposed requiring the Legislature to enact a law compelling law-school graduates to indulge in further study in law offices, &c. Charles D. DeCosta urged that the new rule of the Court of Appeals regulating the admission of young men from law offices would undoubtedly be repealed if it were found that it gave such persons advantages over those possessed by law-school graduates. The resolutions, he urged, were solely directed to the end of advancing the standard of legal education.

Elihu Root, who next spoke, said he differed from these remarks. The resolutions of the association and its committee were full of animosity toward the system of legal education prevalent in law schools, not only in this State, but throughout the country. The great curse of the Bar was not because of any eruption from the law schools of educated gentlemen with theoretic ideas, but because of a lot of petty tricksters—"shysters," as they are called—who were spawned out, men knew not whence. The speaker opposed the committee's resolution because it was not an effort to reform legal education, but to lower it. Nothing had been done outside of the law schools since 1846 to advance legal education. The speaker then went on to resent certain imputations cast on the younger members of the Bar as being unmerited. The latter, he urged, amid much merriment, did not gauge matters by the same standard as their elders. But then they had not sacrificed as many clients to obtain the experience of the latter. These younger members of the Bar, from the law schools of a few years' standing, were not twenty years behind, in studies, the lawyers of thirty years' standing.

Dorman B. Eaton, after making a few references to a bill on the subject prepared by him and to be submitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day, urged the adoption of a series of resolutions which he read, asking that the Court of Appeals be made the arbiter in the matter of dictating the qualifications requisite for admission to the Bar.

Prof. D. R. Jacques, of the Law School of the University, said that what was really desired was a thorough, complete, and uniform system of admission to the Bar. Instead of this the committee's report was a studied attack upon the law schools. The three years' clerkship required by the Court of Appeals as the only requisite for admission was an impediment to legal education. It is in the power of a lawyer to tell a young man, "Now, if you remain in my office for three years, run my errands, and watch my calendar, I will give you a certificate entitling you to stand as a candidate for admission." The committee's report professed to inquire into the evils at present existing in regard to the subject. Why did it not point out the evils of the clerkship system? The Professor then proceeded to show to the apparent disgust of the committee that their conclusions and inferences were totally unfounded, many of their alleged facts not correct, and even their additions in their statistical tables not accurate. The great increase in the number of lawyers so much lamented by the committee he showed from the latter's own tables to come from the men employed in law offices, and not from law-school graduates. A decrease in the number of admissions had, according to these figures, followed the introduction of the law-school system. Again, as to the requirement of preliminary education before studying law, was any such requirement necessary for clerks in law offices who were admitted to the bar? The speaker urged, in conclusion, that the latter should be compelled to attend at some law school and learn to know something of the principles of the profession.

Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Elliott F. Shepard, and others discussed the question and the entire matter was laid over for further discussion, not, however, until a resolution had been proffered and read in commendation and support of the systems of education in vogue at the law schools.

CANADIAN LEGISLATION.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 14.—The discussion raised in the House by the questions put to the Government by Mr. Holton, touching Hon. Mr. Huntington's speech, is the all-absorbing topic. The Government had no notice that Mr. Holton intended to bring up the matter until two or three minutes before he rose, when he gave Mr. McKenzie an intimation of his purpose. There have been rumors to-day of Mr. Huntington's resignation, but they are entirely unfounded. The Premier has called a caucus of his supporters for this forenoon to discuss the matter. S. Green Stevens has been appointed Senator for the Bedford District in the place of Hon. A. B. Foster, resigned. James Young has given notice that he will move for a statement showing the value of the goods imported into Canada during the last five years from the United States, in order to ascertain to what extent this country has been made a "slaughter market" for American productions during 1874 and 1875.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

AN INDIRECT REPLY TO MR. FISH'S NOTE—ONLY EIGHT HUNDRED WHITE CUBANS AMONG THE INSURGENTS—THE REST NEGROES AND MULATTOES.

MADRID, Feb. 14.—Señor Calderon Collantes, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a memorandum, dated the 3d of February, to the Spanish representatives abroad, instructing them to read it to the foreign Ministers, and to leave a copy if requested. The memorandum, after pointing out that the Cuban insurrection was no longer led by natives of the island, but by foreign adventurers, continues: "Negroes, mulattoes, Chinese, and deserters form the bulk of the insurgent forces. Their army contains scarcely 800 white Cubans, while more than 40,000 of the latter are serving with the royal volunteers. Spain cannot come to any terms with such elements. She can only, after having obtained a complete victory, grant to Cuba all the liberties which, but for the insurrection, she would already possess, and which the neighboring Island of Porto Rico, where slavery has been entirely abolished, fully enjoys." Reinforcements numbering 28,000 men have been dispatched to Cuba within twelve months. The duration of the insurrection is in consequence of the difficulties of the country. Notwithstanding the insurrection, the trade of Cuba has doubled during ten years. The more fertile parts of the island are untouched by the insurrection, and only a few districts have suffered from it. All foreigners sustaining losses will be indemnified, and the embargo on foreign goods will be raised. The memorandum is considered as an indirect reply to the last note from the United States.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—*La Liberté* says the Spanish Ambassador has communicated to the Duc Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the memorandum of the Spanish Government in relation to Cuba. *La Liberté* reports that the document declares that foreign commerce and foreign interests have not suffered through the insurrection, and this fact should remove all pretext for intervention. The revolt could have been more easily subdued but for the aid which, from the commencement, the rebels have received from the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* gives the following additional details of the Spanish memorandum in relation to Cuba. The paper commences by tracing the history of the insurrection in Cuba. The insurgents at first demanded reforms, although Spain had made more concessions than any European Government had given its colonies. The insurgents increased in numbers. The small proportion of whites among the rebels is pointed out, and the memorandum continues: The revolt has become a war of races. The insurgents are burning and laying waste all they can find. Their triumph would be a blow to civilization. Sympathizing Cubans residing abroad could not constitute a government. Spain alone offers guarantees to foreigners and to civilization. Even if Spain agreed to treat, could she open negotiations with the foreign adventurers who formed the nucleus of the insurrection. The triumph of Spain would speedily lead to the abolition of slavery, which exists only contrary to the desire of the Government. As to the persistence of the insurrection, the note says the United States took twice the time to subdue Florida, and France much longer to conquer Algeria. The *Times* correspondent's summary of the document does not include the accusation against the United States for giving aid to the rebels, which was mentioned by *La Liberté*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SUEZ CANAL PURCHASE—AN APPROPRIATION ASKED—THE MAILS TO THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In the House of Commons this evening Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved the resolution asking for £4,080,000 sterling to pay for the Khédive's shares in the Suez Canal lately purchased by England. He explained the nature of the financial arrangements for the completion of the Suez Canal shares purchase. He said the Government intended to keep the transaction apart from the ordinary finances. They proposed to raise money from the National Debt Commissioners, pledging the five per cent. interest payable by the Khédive, for payment of interest on the loan and reduction of the principal. They calculated that within thirty-five years the country would be entirely free from the debt, and thus have the property for nothing. One effect of the transaction had been the establishment of friendly relations with M. Ferdinand De Lesseps. Arrangements were now progressing which he (the Chancellor) hoped would lead to the introduction of three representatives of England into the administration of the Canal Company. He saw no reason why England should fail to receive the interest promised by the Khédive. Mr. Cave had been furnished with all the information required. The general result of his inquiries was that the resources of Egypt were considerable, and had been advancing and developing. The financial administration had been exceedingly bad. The British Government were led to the conclusion that if the Khédive would honestly and sincerely devote himself to curtailing expenditures it would be still possible that Egypt could make arrangements to meet all engagements and carry on her finances satisfactorily. The debate on the proposed grant was adjourned till next Monday.

Right Hon. William E. Baxter, member for Montrose, asked the Postmaster General a question in relation to the American mails. Lord John Manners, in reply, said that he hoped shortly to be in a position to state what new arrangements had been adopted for carrying the American mails, notice of the termination of the contracts with the Cunard and Inman Lines having been given on the 11th of August last.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Feb. 15.—The *Morning Mail* says it is rumored that the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is about to resign, and will be succeeded by Lord Wharncliffe.

SPAIN.

CONFERENCE OF ALFONSIST DEPUTIES—PUNISHMENT OF THE SOOLOO PIRATES—THE CARLISTS IN THE NORTH HARD PRESSED.

MADRID, Feb. 14.—A conference of the newly elected ministerial Deputies was held today. Two hundred and seven members were present—Señor Canovas del Castillo, the President of the Council of Ministers, expressed his gratification at being surrounded by the representatives of the Spanish people. It was a guarantee of the re-establishment of the constitutional monarchy. He said he believed the termination of the civil war was now near, therefore it was necessary to work for the restoration of the prosperity of the country, which had greatly suffered during the last few years, and to re-establish Spanish credit.

Gen. Malcampo, the Governor and Captain General of the Philippine Islands, left Manilla on the 3d of February at the head of an expedition numbering 8,000 men, to punish the Sooloo pirates.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The *Evening Standard* has a special telegram from Bilbao containing the following: The Alfonsist Gen. Quesada has advanced to Elgueta. Communication is established between his army and that of Gen. Maldonado. The armies now act in concert, and are pushing back the Carlists simultaneously until they will be forced to fight. The Carlists, outnumbered and outmanœuvred at all points, have fallen back on the mountain fastnesses of Guipuzcoa.

A dispatch to the *Post* from St. Jean de Luz states that Gen. Loma has taken possession of the Carlist arms factory at Elgsibar, and Gen. Moriones has occupied Cestona. The effect of these movements is the seizure of the Valley of the Deva and the imminent junction of the forces of the two Generals at Aspetzia.

ROME, Feb. 14.—The Pope has received Señor Cardenas, the newly-appointed Ambassador of Spain to the Vatican.

THE CARLIST COMMITTEE ADMIT A SEVERE DEFEAT.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Carlist Committee publish a telegram from St. Jean de Luz, reporting that the Alfonsists under Gen. Martinez Campos have been severely defeated in the Batzan Valley.

TURKEY AND THE PROVINCES.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES—OUTRAGES UPON CHRISTIANS IN BROUSSA AND ANGORA—THE ANDRASSY REFORMS FORMALLY DECREED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 14.—Namyk Pasha, formerly Minister of War, has been appointed President of the Council of Ministers, replacing Server Pasha, who is appointed Minister of Public Works.

The foreign Ambassadors lately complained to the Porte of the recent outrages against the Christians at Broussa and Angora. The Grand Vizier, replying to the complaints, disavowed the conduct of the Governors of Broussa and Angora. The Governor of Angora has been dismissed and will be prosecuted. The Assistant Governor has been ordered to remedy the abuses. Mussulman and Armenian Commissioners have been nominated to investigate the circumstances.

The Sultan yesterday signed the decree granting the Andrassy reforms to the people of the insurgent provinces. The Ambassadors of six powers were notified, and the Ottoman representatives abroad were telegraphed. The question of the expenditure in Bosnia and Herzegovina of the direct taxes will be referred to a mixed commission.

VIENNA, Feb. 14.—The *Wiener Presse* reports that an English vessel has landed at Gravosa 14,000 rifles and two field-pieces for the Herzegovinians.

GERMANY.

ATTEMPTS TO DETER GERMANS FROM COMING TO THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News* says the following has been published here as a warning against emigration: "The German Minister at Washington was recently asked to interfere in behalf of Germans living in Louisiana, who it was alleged were naturalized by the Kuklux. The Minister could do nothing."

Count von Arnim has been forbidden by his physician to undertake the journey to Berlin to see his son.

FRANCE.

PROSECUTION OF A NEWSPAPER FOR ATTACKING M. BUFFET.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The Government has commenced legal proceedings against the *République Française*, (M. Gambetta's organ,) for an article in its issue of Sunday, violently attacking M. Buffet, Vice President of the Council and Minister of the Interior.

A prosecution has been begun against another journal, the *Dixneuvième Siècle*, for an editorial attack on Minister Buffet.

BELGIUM.

A CATHOLIC DEMONSTRATION AND A RIOT—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 14.—A Catholic demonstration occurred at Malines yesterday, which resulted in riotous disturbances, during which several people were severely injured. The Police were obliged to intervene.

HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

THE LATTER ASKS FOR ARBITRATION BY A EUROPEAN POWER.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 14.—The *Echo du Parlement* of this city learns from The Hague that Venezuela has demanded that the differences with Holland be submitted to the arbitration of one of the great European powers.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

THE ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL GRAIN MARKETS—THE BRAZIL COFFEE MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The *Mark Lane Express*, issued this evening, has the following in its regular weekly review of the British corn trade: "Apart from the question of improvement in prices later on some moderate reaction may be reasonably looked for now in consequence of the low prices ruling, the recent colder weather, and the fact that owing to the hopelessness induced by the long-continued bad trade, millers have not kept up their stock and are now running short. The firmness of the Paris market, in spite of the large stocks and our discouraging advices, is significant. There is an average rise of two francs on all grades of flour."

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 12.—The coffee market is animated and prices are firm at 5700@5850 reis per ten kilogrammes for good firsts. Exchange on London, 26¼. At Santos the market is quiet and unchanged. Superior is quoted at 5700@5900 reis per ten kilogrammes.

EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

ANOTHER ENGLISH FINANCIAL AGENT TO GO TO EGYPT.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Sir Stafford Northcote stated in the House of Commons last night, in reference to the Khédive's request for the assistance of an English financier, that the Government had decided to send Mr. Rivers Wilson, Controller General of the National Debt Department. Mr. Wilson will go to Egypt to see whether the position offered is one which will allow him to do justice both to himself and to the Khédive. If such prove the case, he will resign his present office and take service entirely as an officer of the Khédive, without any connection with England.

BANKRUPTCY IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—Sundry creditors of R. E. J. Miles, lessee of the Grand Opera-house, this city, filed a petition in bankruptcy today. The alleged cause for the petition is the suspension of commercial paper amounting to $22,700. The claims filed originated in Mr. Miles' connection with Haight & De Haven in the Hippodrome business, and, with one exception, are for comparatively small amounts.

REPEAL OF THE POTTER LAW.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 14.—The Vance bill, which repeals the severest features of the Potter law, passed the Assembly to-day by a vote of 56 to 30. It had already passed the Senate.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, Feb. 12.—Strong feeling is evinced by both parties against the Canadian Government for its action in regard to the Northern Pacific Railway. All propositions for a change of terms have been refused. The Assembly have unanimously petitioned the Imperial Government to have the Carnarvon terms carried out.

"MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS."

CONTINUED EXCITEMENT IN THE PIANO AND ORGAN TRADE.

A DIFFERENT VERSION OF THE TWO SOCIETIES—THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY—STATEMENT OF MR. ALBERT WEBER.

When we published in our issue of Saturday a full and comprehensive account of the formation of two societies of piano manufacturers, one of which was characterized as the genuine, we had, of course, no desire to reflect upon any manufacturer, but gave the facts as contained in the statement of one of the leading manufacturers of New-York. In justice to the other side, therefore, we publish now a somewhat different version, based upon the statement of a manufacturer who stands as the representative of the Weber pianos in this City. We give below the gentleman's statement in full:

WEBER WAREROOMS, NO. 108 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1876.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your uniform love of fair play will, I trust, allow me a few words in reply to the article published on Saturday last in reference to the excitement in the piano and organ trade. In justice to myself, I must say that I would not have taken this course had not my name been mentioned in a letter apparently addressed to me, but which I saw for the first time in the columns of THE TIMES. No one, I am sure, has done more to elevate the reputation of the New-York pianos than myself, and my faith in the intelligence of the people has been rewarded by a patronage second to none, and a reputation which has made the Weber piano known throughout the world, and procured it for the admiration of every great artist and every competent critic.

About a month ago a society was projected. I did not believe in it. I had fought my way up to the top, felt secure in my position, and believed that each manufacturer would accomplish more by being untrammeled. Not so, however, some of my neighbors. Instead of considering the matter in a business-like way, they plunged into all sorts of nightmares about loss of trade, saw Quaker guns all round them, got scared, and magnified every little shadow a hundred-fold. The name of Webber, with two "bs," "Weber & Co." "Weber Scale," had appeared on a number of bogus pianos, but I did not whine about it or hire a scurrilous publication of uncertain age and feeble prospects to tell the world my griefs, as they did. Paper wadding alone in small doses doesn't hurt. I found the place where the bogus Webber instruments were made, and put a stop to the work. Those of the bogus makers who proved obstinate I handed over to my attorneys, Vanderpool, Green & Cumming, who speedily procured an injunction on the work and recovered judgment. The same law protects my neighbors' rights, and will act as effectually in their case as it did in mine. Still I was willing to join the movement for a society. I went to the meeting on the 31st of January last, voted in open day, in an open manner—with what result your issue of Saturday states as follows:

"*When the votes came to be counted, however, a very unexpected result was discovered.*"

The men who *expected* to get elected did not get votes enough! Was there anything passing strange in that? It has happened in almost every election, probably, since the origin of the Republic. The result always *is* an unexpected one to the defeated candidate! And what does he almost always do? After the result is declared he cries "Deception! Fraud!"

That is his little salve and solace, and I presume this will be the case as long as there are elections.

Now, the facts are, the whole *invitation*, the whole machinery of the election, was in the hands of the disappointed ones. The trade was represented by *their* invitation to the number of sixty-five firms. The meeting was held in the hall of one of their number. They watched each name as the parties subscribed. They took the cash and put it in the hat of one of their number—a big one at that! Some *sixty-five* votes were cast before 150 people, openly and above board; one of their number even counted the votes, while others accepted office, thanking the meeting, and taking the money—which they have got now!

The next day a few disappointed *outs* met in a little conclave and decided to found an *exclusive* society, where all could be officers. They elected each other to the different positions, and the result, I am told, was

NINE OFFICERS AND ONE PRIVATE!

They have been beating up recruits since Feb. 1, and according to your issue of Saturday count now nine officers and six privates. Here, indeed, everything is lovely. Were I to dissect them the public would truly be astounded. They asked me to meet with them, which I scorned as dishonorable. In this free and democratic country, the moment a number of gentlemen associate themselves for a particular purpose, they are equal and must accept the issue of an election. The poorest is as much entitled to an office as the richest, *if he gets the votes.*

They chuckled when they took the money, and when they lost the offices, growled like mad! If they are not satisfied with the result, let them resign like men. The exact statement of the formation of the society, from its inception to its culmination, has already been published in your paper, and every leading paper in the City; and no one has challenged the correctness of it in a single detail. If a little Ring chooses to come together and form an insignificant coterie for mutual admiration, that is their business; but let them abstain from throwing mud on their own handiwork simply because it has got too unwieldy for them to handle. Our society—the original one—contains fifty-six members and nine officers; the other comprises *six* members and nine officers! Further comment is unnecessary.

ALBERT WEBER.

THE ERIE RAILROAD'S AFFAIRS.

WHAT THE LONDON COMMITTEE ARE DOING—VIEWS OF ONE OF ITS MEMBERS.

A prominent Erie official, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, said that the Erie Committee now in this City are here principally in the interest of the holders of the first consolidated bonds, their object being to make such a settlement as will be beneficial to all parties. If they cannot succeed in inducing the holders of the second consolidated mortgage bonds, and of the common and preferred stock to agree on a basis of reorganization, the committee will probably recommend a foreclosure on the part of the first consolidated bondholders, but this will only be done in the event of a failure to carry out the plan recommended by the English bondholders. Mr. O. G. Miller, one of the committee, is himself one of the largest bondholders. He is a native of Dundee, Scotland, and is a man of great wealth, and of high standing in the mercantile world. In Scotland he took steps toward a hostile foreclosure of the road, but Sir Edward Watkin induced him to defer his proceedings, and to join the London committee. Mr. Miller believes that the property is a most valuable one, but that it required further money, not for merely clearing off the debt, but also to repair the property, which has in it the elements of an immense amount of traffic. This course would render it speedily a better money-earning property in the interests of all classes of its securities. He feels that this course can only be carried out by an assessment or contributions in some shape or other from the preference and ordinary stockholders. In a recent speech in London Mr. Miller, after alluding to the scheme of assessment proposed by Sir Edward Watkin, spoke as follows:

"We have weighed every interest as well as we could, most anxiously, and the result is that we have arrived at that scheme which has been submitted to you, and with which I think everybody ought to be satisfied. I think everyone must be pleased at the favorable manner in which it has been generally received. I believe that we have now reached a period in the history of the Erie, where we may say we have turned over a new leaf. The very name of Erie and its affairs has hitherto been a byword of shame and reproach; and those instances which Sir Edward Watkin has submitted to you are, I have little doubt, merely a few out of a long category of similar transactions of fraud and embezzlement. It is indeed most disgraceful that such a concern should have so long been subjected to such treatment. Now, however, I believe better prospects are in store for the Erie Railway. I venture to predict that the past year will be found to have been the worst year for railway property in America we shall ever see. I believe the next one will be much more encouraging, and that at the end of it we shall be in a much improved condition. I think we may congratulate ourselves very much upon having Sir Edward Watkin as our chairman, and if anything ought to give us more confidence in Erie property, it is our having the advantage of his experience, his knowledge, and above all, what I know to be the case, his anxious desire that the Erie property should be restored, regenerated, and set fairly upon its legs. You must, however, have a little patience; you must allow time; there is much to do yet; but with that unanimity, which I do sincerely hope will actuate every one in the interest of the Erie property, I have no fear whatever that by the end of three or four years, instead of having four million dollars of net revenue, our revenue will be six or seven million dollars, sufficient not only to pay the bond and preference interest, but also a fair dividend to the ordinary stockholder. You may rely upon it that you have a number of practical men on the committee who will do the best they can for your interests, and let us all hope and trust that in future there will be no recurrence of such acts as those which have been alluded to, and which have hitherto disgraced the proceedings of Erie's former administrators. I thank you, gentlemen, for the hearty manner in which you have received my remarks in seconding these resolutions."

THE JOHNSTOWN MURDER TRIAL.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—MEDICAL EVIDENCE THAT THE SHOOTING PRECEDED THE SUFFOCATION—TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

JOHNSTOWN, Feb. 14.—To-day, the fifth of the Yost murder trial, the court convened at 10:30 A. M. After calling the roll of jurors the prosecution was continued. Dr. Burdick was recalled, and testified that the shooting must have occurred before the suffocation, or the track of the ball would have been obliterated. In answer to a question by the defense, the witness told of a remark he made to Mr. Hays, before the body was removed from the bank, to the effect that, from the appearance of the wound on the back of the head, Yost had been murdered. John Snooks testified to being hired by Yost to work for him the day before the murder. John Dunn, recalled by the defense, testified that he made search at the prisoner's house the week after the murder, aided by two or three others, but found nothing of importance;-three or four detectives were engaged working up the case. Mr. Livingston was recalled by the defense. He said the prisoner came in the bank the morning of the murder, and got the books used by Yost in his business. Mrs. Argersinger was recalled by the defense. She said she did not tell Mrs. Smith, the prisoner's mother, that the prisoner had his cap drawn over his eyes when he passed her house the morning of the murder. Mr. Boone testified to taking the minutes before the Coroner, and identified those handed him as the same; Smith was examined March 10; the latter part of the Coroner's inquest was held in secret; did not know that the prisoner was suspected generally before his examination. He was asked to read the deposition of the prisoner in full, which was objected to by the defense and sustained by the court. The greater part of the morning was occupied in reading such parts of the prisoner's deposition as was not objected to by the defense.

In the afternoon session Mr. Boone was recalled and gave certain portions of Smith's deposition before the Coroner's jury. J. J. Yost was recalled, and testified that two nights after the murder the prisoner was asked to sit up with the corpse, which he did, and during the evening stated in conversation that on the night of the murder he went to bed at 11 o'clock. Mr. Yost's evidence was corroborated by Daniel Creighton, J. P. Miller, and Mr. Lewis. Reuben Blood testified that shortly after the murder the prisoner paid him $19 50, a livery bill, which he handed to him with the remark that fellows were watching him which prevented him from coming up as agreed the night before. Peter Byce testified that about two weeks prior to the death of Edward Yost he parted with a silver dollar, which he had had for several years, in a meat purchase from Mr. Yost, with the understanding that he [Yost] was to keep it so that he could redeem it, and that he gave him another silver dollar, a week before his death, with the same understanding. A number of silver dollars were handed to witness, who picked out one having a particular mark which he said was the first one paid to Yost. This piece was given to a lady by the prisoner a few days after the murder of Mr. Yost. On cross-examination, however, witness admitted having told parties he could not swear positively to the identity of the coin. J. C. Holmes testified to having received three pieces of silver from the last witness, [Byce,] and said Byce selected the piece in question from a number. Mr. Lewis testified that he handed the pieces to Byce, and that Boyce picked out the piece at once. Mrs. Tillie Stevens testified to receiving the piece of silver in question from the prisoner on the Monday following the murder, together with a number of other pieces. E. M. Barnum, sworn, said he received of his sister [the preceding witness] the pieces of silver and passed them to Mr. J. J. Yost, who, upon being recalled, identified the pieces as those handed him by Mr. E. M. Barnum. D. Cameron, Coroner, testified that the pieces were handed him by Mr. Yost.

At this stage of the proceedings, owing to the illness of Mr. Tremain, the court adjourned until 9 A. M., to-morrow.

RUMORS OF TWEED'S RETURN.

Rumor has been busy of late in regard to the possible and probable revelations and developments of the Tweed litigation now in progress, and, in general, in regard to the entire body of the Ring prosecutions. The main interest has centred on Tweed, as being the nominal if not the actual head of the system of municipal extortion. After Tweed's escape from Ludlow Street Jail it began to be surmised that his whereabouts was not far from this City, and certain sanguine persons, some of whom were formerly on intimate terms with him, made offers to wager that, in case of the trial of the $6,000,000 suit now pending, Tweed would suddenly appear and testify in his own behalf. The suspicions and surmises thus engendered and broadly hinted at have thickened and grown within the past few days, and yesterday began to assume some definite shapes. The anxiety of the counsel for the defense to have the larger of the two civil actions against Tweed first brought to trial "because it involved all the issues" contained in the prosecutions, and the general circumstances surrounding the present trial have led in some degree to the inferences stated, and lent some color of probability to the statements made yesterday. One of these, which was quite prevalent, was to the effect that Tweed had returned to this City, and would certainly appear at the trial in response to a subpœna and give his testimony. Another and less-credited statement was to the effect that a compromise was being agreed upon between the opposing counsel with the consent of the official authorities. The argument in favor of the first statement was that Tweed had left Ludlow Street Jail not from any desire to escape trial, but simply to avoid a long and tedious imprisonment, and that, now that there was some probability of a verdict being had in the suit from which he had most to fear, he was willing to stand his trial feeling confident that nothing could be proved to fasten liability upon him. Dudley Field and other counsel in the case when visited and questioned about the matter would neither affirm nor deny any of the rumors. Inquiry at Ludlow Street Jail failed to discover Tweed's presence there.

THIRD AVENUE BANK TROUBLES.

A decision was rendered by Judge Duffy yesterday, at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, in the case of the People against Thompson W. Decker, charged upon the oath of Georgina F. Levien with having committed perjury by falsely swearing, on Jan. 26, 1874, that the Third Avenue Savings Bank was solvent on Jan. 1, 1874, and that the assets of the bank on Jan. 1, 1874, were $1,525,442 41, and the total liabilities $1,519,468 71, and that the excess of the assets over the liabilities amounted to $6,923 67, when, in truth, she alleges, the liabilities exceeded the assets in a sum not less than $200,000. The court, after much testimony had been taken, was requested by the counsel for the accused to dismiss the complaint, on the plea that no offense in law had been committed, claiming that the law of 1857 governing savings banks had been repealed by the laws of 1875, the counsel holding that no saving clause had been retained in the statutes of 1875, and cited numerous decisions and opinions of eminent jurists. To which the counsel for the prosecution demurred, maintaining that, notwithstanding the repeal of the act of 1857 the accused could be held under the general law governing perjury. In view of the fact that millions of dollars, most of which belong to the poor, are now on deposit in the various savings banks in this city, and that much distress and suffering has been caused by the failures of many of the banks during the past year, causing a general distrust in all institutions for savings, the court has given the point raised by the counsel much study and research, and finds that the words of the statute of 1875 are exactly those of the statute of 1857, showing an intention on the part of the Legislature to give the statute a restroactive effect and to retain in full this salutary law, without which many thousands of depositors in the various savings banks in the State would have been at the mercy of venal or speculative bank officials. And for their wrong doings against the depositors during the interval between the years 1857 and 1875, the depositors would have no remedy in a criminal court. The court holds that it would be against public policy to proclaim that false statements made by bank officials and sworn to between 1857 and 1875 are condoned and forever wiped out, for many bank officials, perhaps, who borrowed the money of the poor and made rash ventures or investments during the period between 1857 and 1875, would, under a ruling sustaining this plea, fail to make restitution to the depositors. The court is of opinion that under the general law relating to perjury the accused can be held for perjury notwithstanding the counsel's plea that the law appointing a Bank Superintendent was not passed for a long time subsequent to the general statutes appertaining to perjury. Further hearing in the case is postponed until next Monday.

THE SIMMONS LOTTERY CASE.

The suit of Adam Roediger against Simmons and others, is still on trial before Judge Joseph F. Daly in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, and has provoked some comment by its novel character. The suit was brought to recover over twenty-two thousand dollars, the statutory penalty, for over eleven thousand dollars expended by the plaintiff in the purchase of lottery tickets. The matter of proving the defendants' agency has thus far been the principal aim of the plaintiff's counsel. The method of business adopted by lottery dealers has also been developed to some extent, though nothing of an unusual nature has thus far been brought to light.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. BOWEN.

MORE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE ACCUSED AND THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

The Examining Committee of Plymouth Church sent Mr. Henry C. Bowen a communication on Saturday last, informing him of the action of Plymouth Church at the business meeting on Friday evening, allowing him ten days in which to reply to the charge made against him of slandering Mr. Beecher, and to substantiate his charges against Mr. Beecher of adultery, perjury, and hypocrisy. Early yesterday morning Mr. Bowen sent to Mr. Halliday, Clerk of the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, his reply to that letter. Mr. Halliday refused to state last night what the contents of the letter were, as it had not yet been before the committee. Mr. Bowen also declined to furnish a copy of the letter for publication. His position, he said, as expressed in the letter, was, that Mr. White had first claimed that he had a "grievance" against him, and that when asked to state what that "grievance" was, had only complained to him of his "silence." Subsequently, the Examining Committee had put him on trial, and sent him a communication to that effect, giving him ten days in which to answer. Mr. Bowen said that, in view of the latter fact, he had demanded that, in accordance with both civil law and ecclesiastical usage, he should be furnished with a copy of the charges and specifications against him, and also with names of the witnesses who were to appear against him. He declared that this was a right so indisputable that he was at a loss to imagine how it could be denied him. He declared that he was ready and anxious to meet the issue just as soon as he is informed specifically what the issue is. When asked what course he should pursue if Plymouth Church still contended that his answer was evasive and unsatisfactory, Mr. Bowen replied that all he wanted was an immediate answer to his demand for charges and specifications, in order that he might have an opportunity to reply to the last communication from the committee before the expiration of the ten days.

Mr. Halliday subsequently stated that the press of business upon the committee, in consequence of the meeting of the Advisory Council, was so great that he did not know when they would have another meeting, but that he should present Mr. Bowen's last communication to them at the earliest possible moment.

THE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION.

ARGUMENTS PRESENTED IN REGARD TO THE ADMISSION OF TESTIMONY—AFFIDAVITS IN FAVOR OF AND OPPOSED TO THE THIRD AVENUE SCHEME.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners met again yesterday in Room No. 15, City Hall, to receive affidavits for and against the proposition of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company to establish rapid transit on Third avenue and other streets. The attendance of counsel and persons interested was very large. Before proceeding to submit his proofs that the proposed road would be excessively injurious to the interests of property owners, Mr. Parsons took the ground that the remonstrants had the right to be heard through the oral testimony of witnesses, and to be allowed an opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses of the railroad company. This latter privilege he regarded as very necessary, because his clients came to meet a counter case which they knew nothing about. This was the only way in which the objectors could form a precise idea of the injury which might be done to their property on the line of the road. If statements embodying the plans of the road were submitted, he [Mr. Parsons] had in the room a number of competent engineers whose testimony could be taken in opposition to such plans. He and his clients were already convinced from what they knew that the construction of the road over Third avenue threatened an enormous wrong. Mr. Vandenberg announced it as his intention to argue against the construction of an elevated railway along the Harlem River. He presented several objections, the first being that elevated skeleton railroads were intolerable nuisances in thoroughfares; second, that they were calculated to destroy property in an inordinate degree, and third, because they could not answer the purpose of rapid transit. Mr. S. G. Jillife, in behalf of J. M. Hartshorn and Thomas M. Peters, remonstrants, moved that the commission, by order or resolution, demand that the Elevated Railroad Company file a detailed plan of the connection proposed to be erected on West Ninety-second street, between Ninth and Eighth avenues, and the reasons why it should be erected against the wishes of the property-owners. Ex-Judge Davies, associate counsel for the Elevated Railroad Company, stated that as it was evident that the commission was not empowered to administer oaths to witnesses, it would be well to have its opinion as to the mode in which the objections could be brought before it. He supposed that all affidavits could be taken without occupying the time of the commission. He had no desire to cross-examine their witnesses. Ex-Judge Emott, senior counsel for the railway company, suggested that under the circumstances it would be well for the other side to submit affidavits, and allow their witnesses to make their oral statements without being sworn. For information as to the character and extent of the schemes of his clients, he would refer Mr. Parsons to the minutes of the proceedings of the Rapid Transit Commissioners. He would thus learn that the company had decided to construct their proposed road through Third avenue and elsewhere where the circumstances will permit. As to how the road was to be built, he would have to refer Mr. Parsons a second time to the Rapid Transit Commissioners, because they had determined upon the precise model of the structure. When counsel had concluded, the Commissioners decided that they would receive affidavits without the attendance of witnesses. Mr. Parsons took exception to the exclusion of oral testimony, and the counsel for the railroad company took occasion to lay before the Commissioners several memorials favoring the projected road over Chatham street, Bowery, and Third avenue. One was from the Produce Exchange; another from Thomas Fay and 500 other property-owners on Third avenue; another signed by Brown Brothers & Co. and 900 others, representing one hundred millions worth of property; another from 500 property-owners along the proposed line, and another to which were affixed 246 names. Ex-Judge Emott also submitted an affidavit sworn to by Charles O. Bostwick, that he had visited every house on Third avenue, and found that the people were opposed to the road if it was to be built on the sidewalks, but would give their consent if it was constructed in the middle of the street. Two hours of the afternoon session of the Commissioners were occupied by Mr. Parsons in submitting the affidavits of property-owners objecting to the road.

The commission will proceed this morning to hear parties and counsel and their proofs in reference to the objections made to the proposed railroad. The commission will sit from day to day as long as there are any persons desiring to be heard, with the exception of Friday next, on which day they will take a recess. Their sessions will begin each morning at 11 o'clock. The last public session will be held on the 19th instant.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW ARMORY FUND—THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

GENERAL COMMITTEE ON NEW ARMORY, SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1876.

The General Committee on New Armory makes its first official announcement herewith of the subscriptions to the Seventh Regiment New Armory Fund. It is proper to state in this connection that no subscriptions have been solicited as yet except from the active members of the regiment. Subscription lists will be circulated among the veteran and exempt members of the regiment forthwith, and the result will be from time to time announced. The liberal amounts contributed by several prominent citizens (herewith acknowledged) to the Seventh Regiment New Armory Fund immediately upon the announcement of the resolution to erect the new armory by subscription were doubly welcome, not only on account of the material aid so promptly furnished, but because they indicated that the necessity of a new armory for this regiment is duly recognized, that the project of erecting it by subscription is approved by the public, and that the enterprise will have a liberal support from citizens generally. Washington R. Vermilye, Royal Phelps, and Robert Lenox Kennedy have been appointed Trustees of the Seventh Regiment New Armory Fund, and have accepted the trust, and all moneys received will be deposited to their credit in the trust companies. Checks will be made payable to the "Seventh Regiment New Armory Fund," or to either of the Trustees above named.

SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW ARMORY FUND.

Amount subscribed by the officers and members of the Seventh Regiment so far, as officially reported	$40,770
Royal Phelps	500
Robert Lenox Kennedy	500
J. J. Astor	1,000
F. Aug. Schermerhorn, veteran 10th company	1,000
W.W. Astor, veteran 10th company	500
W. M. Gambling, veteran 5th company	100
L. Delmonico	500
Total	$44,870

By order of the committee,
CHARLES T. DILLINGHAM, Recording Secretary.

SMUGGLED DIAMONDS TO BE SOLD.

On July 1 Special Agent Charles N. Brackett seized a number of diamonds which had been smuggled into this port on the steamer Colon, from Aspinwall, by F. E. Brinkman, one of the passengers. The diamonds comprised some of the finest and largest ever seized by the Custom-house authorities. There were six solitaires, a necklace of small stones, and a pair of solitaire earrings. The solitaires ranged in weight and value as follows: 13 2-16 carats, $1,750; 9 2-16 carats, $1,050; 8 carats, $800; 7½ carats, (very fine,) $1,150; 6 carats, $600; 5 carats, $500; necklace, 10½ carats, $1,025; earrings, 10 carats, $1,020—making a total value of $7,895, gold. The diamonds have been condemned, and will be sold by United States Marshal Fiske, at noon, on Friday next, at No. 29 Burling slip.

A CASE OF DISTRESS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At No. 1,085 First avenue, third floor, back room, lives Mr. Hurley, wife, and three children. He was formerly a Policeman, and afterward a soldier in the Union Army. He is and has long been an invalid. They are suffering for want of food, and are worthy of aid. Those who are disposed to give them relief can verify the above statements by personal visitation, or inquiry of Dr. Golding, Northeastern Dispensary, No. 222 East Fifty-ninth street.

Mrs. EDWARD FITCH,
No. 247 East Sixty-first street.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Feb. 13, 1876.

THE CITY OF GALVESTON WRECK.

Messrs. C. H. Mallory & Co. had not, up to last evening, received any news from the steamship City of Galveston, but the Board of Underwriters had intelligence from their agent at Nassau that the purser of the City of Galveston had arrived there, and reported that the vessel is ashore at Mariquane Island, five miles east of Nassau.

Dr. Pierce.

From the Toledo Blade.

"Success is never achieved without merit. A man may make a poor article and sell it once, and there being 40,000,000 people in the United States, the sale to each one would be enough to make a decent fortune. But an article that holds the field year after year, and the sales of which increase regularly and rapidly, must have absolute merit.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., occupies our entire eighth page to-day with his various articles. We admit it, because we know the Doctor, and know of his articles. We know him to be a regularly educated physician, whose diploma hangs on the wall of his office, and we know that he has associated with him several of the most eminent practitioners in the country. We know that parties consult him, by mail and in person, from all the States in the Union every day, and that they are fairly and honestly dealt with.

This grand result has been accomplished by two agencies—good, reliable articles—articles which, once introduced, work easily their own way—and splendid business management. They have succeeded because they ought to have succeeded."

If you would patronize medicines scientifically prepared by a skilled physician and chemist, use DR. PIERCE'S FAMILY MEDICINES. Golden Medical Discovery is nutritious, tonic, alterative, and blood-cleansing, and an unequaled cough remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription, a remedy for debilitated females; Extract of Smartweed, a magical remedy for pain, bowel complaints, and an unequaled liniment for both human and horse-flesh; while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for catarrh and "cold in the head" ever given to the public. They are sold by druggists.

TWENTY YEARS A SUFFERER. CURED BY THE GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

Dr. R. V. Pierce:

DEAR SIR: Twenty years ago I was shipwrecked on the Atlantic Ocean, and the cold and exposure caused a large abscess to form on each leg, which kept continually discharging. I was attended by doctors in Liverpool, Havre, New-Orleans, New-York, and at the hospital on Staten Island (where the doctors wanted to take one leg off.) Finally, after spending hundreds of dollars, I was persuaded to try your Golden Medical Discovery, and now, in less than three months after taking the first bottle, I am thankful to say I am completely cured, and for the first time in ten years can put my left heel to the ground. I am at home nearly every evening, and shall be glad to satisfy any person of the truth of this information. I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM RYDER.
No. 87 Jefferson st., Buffalo, N. Y.

—*Advertisement.*

THE PARISIAN DIAMONDS.—Their perfect resemblance to the genuine. Jewelers cannot detect the difference. Their brilliancy equals the first-water diamonds. Their body is crystal quartz, plated with a pure diamond surface, which will not scratch or wear off, and their beauty and brilliancy last forever. They are all set in solid gold. RICHARD HUMPHRYS, No. 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's, New-York, sole agent for the United States. Goods sent C. O. D. Send for price list.—*Advertisement.*

How to Improve the Complexion.

To beautify it, and preserve the skin, are certainly secrets worth knowing, and which our lady readers will, of course, be anxious to discover. It is accomplished by the use of a celebrated toilet article known as "GEORGE W. LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH," which has superseded almost every other preparation.—*Advertisement.*

DAYTON INHALER AND DISINFECTOR, with vinocontagium, is a preventive of small-pox, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases, and a relief for catarrh, bronchitis, and asthma. Sold by druggists. Manufactory, No. 20 West Houston st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest Telegraphic and General News; a full report of the Babcock trial; the doings of Congress and the State Legislatures; a letter from Grace Greenwood; Editorials on matters of current interest; Letters from our Foreign Correspondents; a column of Political Notes; a page of Agricultural Matter; The Lactometer; Farmers' Gardens; a page of carefully-prepared Commercial Matter, giving the latest Financial News and Market Reports, and a great variety of interesting reading.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New-England. The cod liver oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, Boston, proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

The Suplee Open-Eyed Easy-Threading Needle—for sewing-machines and hand sewing. No. 689 Broadway.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

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MARRIED.

KRUG—SHEPPERD.—At the Reformed Presbyterian Church, 39th st., on Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1876, by Rev. Philip Krug, WM. D. KRUG to ANNA SHEPPERD.

SCHONSBERGER—BUNNELL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Thursday, Feb. 1[illegible], 1876, by Rev. Charles Backman, of Great Neck, Long Island, E. WILLIAM SCHONSBERGER to M. EMMA BUNNELL, second daughter of Frederick Bunnell, Esq., of New-York City. No cards.

DIED.

BARNES.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 14, 1876, of diphtheria, CARRIE EMMA, daughter of John and Caroline Barnes, aged 7 years, 10 months, and 14 days.

Funeral services at the Secor House, No. 261 Clinton, corner Warren st., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, Feb. 16.

BRONSON.—At Baltimore, Md., on the 13th of February, 1876, after a week's illness, Mrs. JOANNA BRONSON, widow of Dr. Oliver Bronson.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARFE.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 12, Mrs. PHEBE BARFE, widow of Robert C. Barfe, aged 94 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Peet, No. 184 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, Tuesday, Feb. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BRANDER.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 13, JAMES S. BRANDER, formerly of New-Orleans, in the 81st year of his age.

His friends and those of his son-in-law, Edward Matthews, are requested to attend his funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison av. and 44th st., at 10 A. M., Tuesday, Feb. 15.

COE.—On Sunday, Feb. 13, Col. MATTHEW D. COE, in the 84th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his son-in-law, Walter F. Gurnee, No. 20 West 50th st., on Tuesday, at 12:30.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

DAY.—At St. Louis, on Saturday evening, after a brief illness, MAMIE A. GARRISON, wife of Melville C. Day, and youngest daughter of Cornelius K. and Mary H. Garrison, of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 40 Park av., on Wednesday morning, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock.

GARDNER.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 14, 1876, CHARLES K. GARDNER, son of Rev. C. H. Gardner, in the 22d year of his age.

Funeral at the house of his father, No. 620 5th av., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 16, at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

GRIERSON.—At his residence, No. 10 Clark st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 12, 1876, SAMUEL GRIERSON.

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 15, at 12 M. Friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

☞ London papers please copy.

GRANT.—On the 12th inst., Miss ELIZABETH B. GRANT, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

Funeral at No. 64 West 35th st., New-York, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

HOYT.—At Nyack, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 10, ELIZA G. HOYT, daughter of Edwin and Eliza Hoyt, of Norwalk, Conn.

The funeral will take place at her home, in Norwalk, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOPPING.—At Jacksonville, Fla., Friday, 11th inst., AARON D. HOPPING, in the 63d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOFFMAN.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, Feb. 14, 1876, at No. 77 East 10th st., New-York, CAROLINE M., widow of the late Rev. C. C. Hoffman, missionary to Africa.

Her remains will be removed to Philadelphia for interment.

LANE.—Entered into rest on Monday afternoon, Feb. 14, ADOLPHUS LANE, in the 80th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MANGAM.—On Monday, after a short illness, FRANKLIN, beloved husband of Eugenie F., and eldest son of Darius R. and Henrietta Mangam.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his father, No. 24 West 50th st., on Thursday, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

PRATT.—At Salford Priors, England, on 13th inst., ERASMUS CRAKE PRATT, in the 64th year of his age, founder of the house of E. C. Pratt, Bro. & Co.

ROSE.—At Hackensack, N. J., Feb. 12, 1876, GAMALIEL ROSE, in the 84th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Second Reformed Church, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Trains leave Chambers st. at 8:45 A. M.

STEVENS.—On Saturday, Feb. 12, 1876, MARY STEVENS, relict of John Stevens, formerly of Cornwall, England, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Marshall, on Halliday st., near Brick Church Station, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave New-York, foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., at 1:10 P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment on Wednesday morning.

STILES.—Monday morning, Feb. 14, of inflammation of the brain, ANDREW B., Jr., son of Andrew B. and Augusta C. Stiles, aged 4 years 3 months and 20 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, W. S. Whiteman, No. 220 West 15th st., on Wednesday, Feb. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STOOTHOFF.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, 13th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE STOOTHOFF, relict of the late John C. Stoothoff, of Jamaica, Long Island, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited without further notice to attend the funeral services at the residence of her grandson, Cornelius Eldert, No. 266 Grand av., near Lafayette av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

VARET.—On Friday evening, Feb. 11, of peritonitis, DELPHIN, son of the late Lewis F. Varet.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th st., on Tuesday, 15th, at 10 A. M.

VANDERVOORT.—At Magnolia, Fla., Sunday, 13th February, PETER H. VANDERVOORT, of this City, aged 69 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

VIETOR.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 14, EMILY THEODORA, daughter of Charles H. and Emily M. Vietor, in the 7th year of her age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

WARDELL.—On Sunday, Feb. 13, ALFRED W. WARDELL, Jr., eldest son of Alfred W. Wardell, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 333 East 15th st., on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES will be held at the HIPPODROME BUILDING, Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts., in connection with the labors of Mr. D. L. MOODY and Mr. IRA D. SANKEY.

NOON MEETINGS every day, except Sunday. Entrance on 4th av. Doors open at 11:30, and close at 12 o'clock.

EVERY EVENING, (Saturday and Sunday excepted,) for the general public, at 8 o'clock. Entrance on Madison av.

OVERFLOW MEETING at 8 o'clock. Entrance on 4th av.

For YOUNG MEN ONLY, every night, except Saturday, at 9 o'clock. Entrance on 4th av.

SUNDAY—For CHRISTIAN WORKERS. Entrance on Madison av.; 8 to 8:45 o'clock A. M. (Admission by ticket.)

For WOMEN ONLY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For MEN ONLY, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Doors open ONE-HALF HOUR before each service.
Admission to all the meetings free—without tickets—Sunday morning excepted.

The expenses of these meetings are large, and must be defrayed by private subscription. Contributions can be sent to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Esq., Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.

SAMUEL THORNE, Chairman Com. of Arrangements.
W. E. DODGE, Chairman General Committee.
NATHAN BISHOP, Chairman Ex. Committee.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Foreign Mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 19, 1876, will close at this office on Wednesday at 6:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Calabria, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Pommerania, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 10 A. M. for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Adriatic, via Queenstown, and at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamer Anchoria, via Glasgow, and at 10 A. M. for France direct, per steamer Amerique, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Direct Mails for Brazil, &c., leave New-York March 8.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST POINT.

The sale of Cozzens' Hotel, under foreclosure, in suit of Appleton vs. Cozzens, advertised for 18th February inst., at 11 o'clock, at the United States Hotel, Newburg, will not take place on that day, but will be postponed to SATURDAY, March 18, at 2 o'clock, at the same place.—Dated Feb. 14, 1876.

R. C. COLEMAN, Referee.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

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"HE IS RISEN, HE IS RISEN," NEW Easter Anthem, by H. P. Danks, price 35c.; also "Christ the Lord is Risen," by Wilson, 75c.; by Andrews, 50c.; by Lloyd, 40c.; "Christ our Passover," Thomas, $1; by Chapple, 50c.; "Morning Breaks Upon the Tomb," (Hymn,) Clarke, 50c.
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POLITICAL.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Central Committee will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at Republican Hall, West 33d st., near Broadway, at 8 o'clock. JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., President.

A meeting of the Executive Committee at the same place, at 7:30. JOEL W. MASON, Chairman.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at head-quarters, No. 466 Pearl st. THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. DENIS SHEA, President.
THOS. BROWN, Secretary.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat easier, but in good demand; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 08; No. 2 do., $1 03¾, spot; sales at $1 00½@$1 02½, March; closed at $1 01¾, March; $1 05⅛, May; No. 3 do., 84½c.@84⅝c.; Rejected, 73c. Corn—No. 2 Mixed, 41c., spot; 41⅝c., March; 42c., April. Oats steady and unchanged. Barley unsettled and lower; sales at 67c., spot; 64c., March. Rye quiet and unchanged. Seeds steady and firm. Dressed Hogs—Demand good at full prices; sales at $9@$9 10. Pork—Demand fair and prices have advanced; sales at $21 30, spot and March; $21 30, April; $21 55@$21 60, May. Lard steady and firm at $12 50, spot; $12 65, March; $12 80, April. Bulk Meats steady, with a fair demand; Shoulders, 7⅞c.; Short-rib Middles, 11⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 11⅝c. Whiskey steady and unchanged at $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 52,000 bushels; Corn, 92,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Barley, 31,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 55,000 bushels; Oats, 18,600 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Rye, 700 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat higher at $1 03½, February; $1 01¾, March; $1 05¾, May. Corn, ¼c. higher. Oats unchanged. Pork dull and prices a shade lower at $21 27½, April. Lard easier; no sales.

BUFFALO, Feb. 14.—Stocks in store and afloat—Wheat, 1,329,628 bushels; Corn, 28,067 bushels; Oats, 86,011 bushels; Barley, 120,672 bushels; Rye, 21,979 bushels; Peas, 1,370 bushels; Malt, 43,172 bushels; total, 1,631,799 bushels. Receipts—Flour, 6,700 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Barley, 20,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 35,500 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Barley, 20,000 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in good demand; sales, 2,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 19; 1,100 bushels Extra Milwaukee at $1 30; 800 bushels hard Minnesota at $1 36; 1,500 bushels Green Bay at $1 31, and 2,000 bushels White Winter at $1 37 and on private terms. Corn dull and scarce; sales, 5 cars New at 52c. on track. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley quiet but firm; sales, 1,000 bushels Canada at $1 03, and 2,000 bushels do. on private terms. Pork dull at $21 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 13¼c. Highwines nominally $1.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—Sugar quiet; Common 5¾c.@6c.; Fair to fully Fair, 6¼c.@6⅞c.; Prime, 7⅛c.; Choice, 7½c. Molasses easier; Fermenting, inferior, 20c.@30c.; fair, 35c.@38c.; prime, 38c.@40c.; strictly prime, 43c.@45c.; Reboiled, fair, 43c.; prime, 45c.; choice, 50c.@52c. Flour quiet, but steady; Superfine, $4; double Extra, $4 25; treble Extra, $4 50@$6; Choice and Family, $6 25@$7 50. Corn firmer; Mixed, 56c.; choice White, 60c. Oats firmer at 45½c. Bran dull at 80c. Hay lower; Prime, $18. Pork stronger, but quiet—Mess, $22 25. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13⅛. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured, dull; Choice, 13¾c.@14c. Lard quiet at 12½c.@13¾c. Rice scarce and firm for choice; sales of common to choice Louisiana at 5c.@6¾c. Coffee quiet; Ordinary to Prime, 16c.@18½c. Whisky quiet; Rectified, $1 09@1 12. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, 549½@550 for Bank; Gold, 113.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 25@$1 30. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 41c.@44c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull; No. 2 Spring, $1 13@$1 14. Rye quiet but steady at 78c.@80c. Pork—Demand active at $21 75@$21 87½. Lard quiet but firm; Steam, 12⅝c.; Kettle, 13¼c.@13½c. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Bacon quiet but firm; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 05. Butter steady with a fair demand; choice Western Reserve, 25c.@30c. Hogs quiet but steady; common to good light, $7 40@$7 75; fair to good packing, $7 80@$8; choice heavy, $8 10; receipts, 2,705 head; shipments, 1,189 head.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—Flour steady, unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 51, cash; $1 51 bid, February; No. 3 do., $1 37, cash. Corn inactive; No. 2 Mixed, 38¼c. bid, cash; sales at 38½c., February; 39½c., March. Oats inactive; No. 2, 35c. cash; 35½c., March. Barley dull, unchanged. Rye inactive at 76c. Pork easier at $21 50. Lard lower at 12¼c.@12⅜c., the latter for round lots. Bulk Meats firm, unchanged. Bacon firm, unchanged. Whisky inactive at $1 06. Hogs firmer; the demand exceeds the supply; Yorkers, $7 35@$7 65; Packing, $7 50@$7 80; Extra, $7 90@$8. Cattle slow; prices unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,145 head Hogs, 880 head Cattle.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 14.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 09¾; Hard do., $1 18; No. 2 do., $1 02½; March, $1 03; April, $1 04; No. 3 do., 90½c. Corn lower; No. 2, 42c.@42½c. Oats a shade firmer; in fair demand; No. 2, 32c. Barley panicky; lower; No. 2 Spring, cash and March, 80c.; No. 3 do., 49c. Rye unchanged. Provisions quiet; held firmly. Mess Pork, $20 75, cash. Lard—Prime, 12⅝c.@13¼c. Sweet Pickled Hams firm at 12c.@12½c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 8c., loose; Middles, 11¼c.@11⅜c., boxed. Dressed Hogs, irregular, at $8 80@$9. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Feb. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 40; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 26 bid; March, $1 27¾; April, $1 30½; Amber Michigan, $1 06. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, 45½c.; March, 47c.; May, 50c.; Low Mixed, 45c.; no grade, 43½c.; damaged, 38c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 36c.; April, 38c.; Michigan, 36c.; Rejected, 32½c. Clover-seed, $7 75@$7 90. Hogs, $9@$9 10. Receipts—12,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—9,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm for good grades only at $1 10@$1 30. Corn quiet but firm at 45c. for choice White and Mixed. Oats dull and lower at 38c.@40c. Rye dull at 80c. Provisions strong; Pork, $22. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.@11⅝c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.@11⅞c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.; Keg, 14¾c.@15c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 05. Bagging quiet but firm at 12c.@13c.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 14.—Printing Cloths dull but steady at 4c. cash to 4⅛c. 30 days, for best standard extra goods.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Business for the week opened yesterday, Monday, Feb. 14, at the Exchange with the following transactions:

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, A. Czaki, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house 22 by 45, with lot 99.11 feet deep, No. 56 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 285 feet east of Sixth avenue, for $10,050 to J. H. Hart. Under a similar court decree, John Hays, Esq., Referee, the same auctioneer also sold in one parcel four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, south side, 250 feet west of the public drive and 25 feet west of Eleventh avenue, for $1,000 apiece to Thomas Pruden. The mortgage foreclosed on this plot, with interest and taxes unpaid, now amounts to $5,600.

Winans & Davies, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story brick steam saw-mill, with plot 50 by 100.5, situate on West Forty-seventh street, north side, 325 feet east of Eighth avenue, for $25,200, the buyer being J. M. Allen, plaintiff in the legal action. The incumbrances on this property amount to $26,000.

Hugh N. Camp, under a court decree similar to the above, J. M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 98.9, located on East Thirty-third street, north side, 350 feet east of Second avenue, for $3,100, to W. H. Brown.

The remaining auctions noticed were adjourned as follows: Sale by James M. Miller of the leasehold property on Broadway, south of Twenty-second street, known as the Park Theatre, 21st inst.; sale by R. V. Harnett, of a house and four lots on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street, 21st inst.; sale by William Kennelly, of plot, with buildings, on Oak street, west of James street, March 6, and sale by same auctioneer, of a house and lot on East Sixty-second street, east of Fourth avenue, *sine die*.

PRIVATE SALES.

Lespinasse & Friedman, No. 3 Pine street, report having sold at private contract the plot of seven lots, together in size 99.11 by 175, on the Grand Boulevard, south-east corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, for $26,500 cash. These lots were sold in 1872 for $36,000 and in 1874 for $50,000.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 4 Pine street, also reports having sold at private contract the five-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 24.8 by 52, No. 624 Second avenue, east side, 24.8 feet south of Thirty-fourth street, for $12,500, cash; purchaser, Mr. Jacob Kerner.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange as noticed are the following:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale, to close the estate of Timothy G. Churchill, deceased, of the eight three-story and basement brick houses, each 16.8 by 45, with lots, each one-half the block in depth, Nos. 229, 231, 233, 235, 239, 241, 249, and 251 East One Hundred and Tenth street, north side, between Second and Third avenues.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of six four-story brown-stone-front stores and French-flat houses, with lots each 20 by 75, on First avenue, west side, 20.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of a three-story Philadelphia brick front house, with lot 22.10 by 93, on Avenue A, north-east corner of Seventy-fourth street. Also, similar sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 100 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 435 feet east of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 174.5 by 284 by 95 by 8 by 71 by 246, on Railroad avenue, north-east corner of Fourth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. Edgerton, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 21 by 79.9, on East Thirteenth street, south side, 264 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, T. H. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Ninth street, north side, 230 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also, similar sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of a house with Goelet lease of lot 20 by 83.4 by 20 by 84.10, on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 353 feet east of First avenue; lease dated Nov. 15, 1870; ground rent $240 per annum.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 125 by 154 by 126.7 by 130.9, with improvements, on East Fifty-second street, south side, 125 feet west of First avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a building, with plot 50 by 63.2 by 51.5 by 74.7, on West Forty-seventh street, north side, 325 feet east of Eighth avenue. Also, Supreme Court partition sale, George Gallagher, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brick store and dwelling, with lot 26 by 83.6 by 25 by 90.6, on Third avenue, east side, 51.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Steele & Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, on East Twenty-third street, north side, 291.8 feet west of First avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 175 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 175 by 433 by 141.5 by 466, bounded by Helen street, Morrisania avenue, Ella and Lewis streets, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, FEB. 14.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 3-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 56 West 127th st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 6th av., lot 25x99.11, house 45 ft. deep	$10,050
4 lots, West 147th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of the public drive, and 25 ft. w. of 11th av., each 25x99.11, $1,000 each	4,000
By Winans & Davies.	
1 4-story brick steam saw mill and plot, West 47th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th av., plot 50x100.5	25,200
By Hugh N. Camp.	
1 2-story frame house and lot, East 33d st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 25x98.9	3,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Feb. 12.

15th st., n. s., 119 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x103.3; (leasehold,) Theodore Schild to Andrew Steinmuller	nom.
114th st., n. s., 270 ft. e. of 1st av., 75x100.10, William Barney, Referee, to Cornelius Donovan	3,900
3d av., w. s. corner of 137th st., 23x100, (23d Ward,) John Raub and wife to John Suffa	5,000
109th st., n. s., 575 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100.10; Eleanor Vredenburgh and others to Adelia D. Ireland	4,230
Peck Slip, n. w. corner of South st., 23x35.6; George W. Hoeft to Peter W. Hoeft	17,000
89th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., 100x100.8½; George L. Ingraham, Referee, to George N. Stebbins	19,500
33d st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9; Francis Brady to William Byrne	nom.
58th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.5; William Sinclair, Referee, to William A. Cauldwell and others, Executors	4,200
58th st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.5; same to same	4,300
5th av., w. s., 27.8½ ft. n. of 19th st., 26x100; Jane M. Meeker to Adriana A. Edgar	nom.
86th st., s. s., 228 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; James J. Smith to Oscar F. Livingston	3,105
28th st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x98.9; Abby M. Ward to John Gallagher	nom.
128th st., n. s., 99 ft. w. of 2d av., 74.11x irregular; Jesse C. Sturivant to Lorena J. Spring	nom.
28th st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x98.9; John Gallagher and wife to Helen Langdon	26,000
42d st. s. s., 118.6 ft. e. of Madison av., 18.6x74.0¾x irregular; Edward Livermore to Sarah A. Livermore	20,000
Same property; Sarah A. Livermore to Anni Livermore	20,000
3d av., w. s., 66 ft. n. of 150th st., 59.2½x100, (23d Ward;) Peter Kirchoff and wife to Lorenz Zuegner	7,750
Church st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of White st., 16.9x50; Morris Posnanski and wife to Harris Posnanski	28,000
Avenue A, w. s., 50 ft. n. of 76th st., 25x75; Edmund Curry to John Morton	15,000
23d st., n. s., 291.8 ft. w. of 1st av., 16.8x98.9; Elias N. Miller, Assignee, to Robert G. Willson	nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

West Houston st., No. 26, 5 years, William E. Shepard to Pierre Arnauld and others	$1,800
Duane st., No. 190½, 5 years, Charles W. Harenburg to George Fennell and others	1,200
Sixth av., No. 357, 5 years, O. R. E. Pell, Executor, to William Fletcher	6,000
Avenue B, No. 194, 7 years, 3 months, Philip Ottmann to David D. Toal	960

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.—TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS—To lease for a term of years, this magnificent plot of Broadway property, on the north-east corner of 38th st., 100 feet front by 140 feet deep. The prominent position of this property warrants immediately, permanent, and substantial improvements. For terms, inquire of JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—NO. 18 EAST 40TH ST.—THIS EXtra large and first-class brown-stone house, between 5th and Madison avs.; house 30x70 feet; lot full depth; a more substantial, well-built house cannot be found, and its locality unsurpassed; it is now offered at a great bargain. Further details and permits apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

WE SHOULD BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE from owners of well-located first-class houses and stores full particulars of properties that may be for sale or to rent, as we have applications for such.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT SIX-STORY WAREHOUSE, NO. 245 BROADWAY, next to the corner of Murray st., with a front entrance on Murray st. Price $250,000, with a lease of three years at $25,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

A FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP frescoed brown-stone dwelling, 37th st., Murray Hill, near Park av.; only $35,000; a bargain. Offices, No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, City and country, for sale and to let. Parties having property to dispose of send particulars to A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—A number of new first-class dwelling-houses; several finished in cabinet work and very perfect in arrangement. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

COTTAGE HOUSE, BRICK, AND VERY nice, No. 366 Quincey st.; a great bargain to a small family. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
Nos. 24 and 28 West 56th st.; new houses, very desirable. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 20 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF Mount Vernon, N. Y., two fine new houses, each containing ten rooms, cellar, pantries, &c.; they are built with great care, and situated on good high ground; lots 50x105; within a few minutes' walk of the New-Haven and Harlem Railroad Depots; forty trains daily; will be sold on very reasonable terms. Apply personally or by letter to WILLIAM LEROY, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE SUBURBAN RESIdences, with extra good improvements; six to twenty acres of land with each, and an abundance of fruit; also two first-class farms of 100 acres each, from one to four miles from Ithaca, N. Y.; our fine graded public schools, with Cornell University, afford rare educational advantages. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie. Eighty acres; immense quantities of fruit; brick mansion, cottage, numerous outbuildings, large river front, docks, ice-house, unequaled river and mountain views; at a sacrifice. Photographs at our office.
HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS.

For sale, near railroad depot on the Jersey shore, and within thirty-five minutes of Liberty Street Ferry, four acres, with buildings and water right, &c. For price apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ARLINGTON HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION of Arlington, N. J., have a few choice lots for sale; now is the time to purchase; terms easy. For particulars call from 10 A. M. to 12 M., at their office, No. 157 Broadway, or at Arlington, only forty-five minutes from City Hall, via Montclair Railroad.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF EIGHT DWELLINGS on East 110th st., near 3d av.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 15, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of Executors of Timothy G. Churchill, deceased,

EAST 110TH ST.—The eight three-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick, high-stoop dwellings and lots, Nos. 229, 231, 233, 235, 239, 241, 249, and 251 East 110th st., north side, 100 feet west of 2d av. Houses are each 16.8x40 and 45, in fair order, contain all the modern conveniences, hot and cold water, bath-rooms, water-closets, etc. Rented until May 1, 1876. Five of the above houses are mortgaged to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, at $4,500 each, and three are mortgaged to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, at $4,000 each. Possession May 1, 1876.

For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON 6TH AV., OPPOSITE THE ENTRANCE TO THE NEW JEFFERSON MARKET COURT HOUSE.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Executors, the lot, two-story, attic, and basement brick plate-glass-front store and dwelling No. 128 6th av., 23 feet wide by 78 feet 6 inches deep, adjoining the south-east corner of 10th st., with 3 feet 6 inches alley-way in rear to 10th st. Very fine business location. Possession of store immediately and of dwelling May 1 next. Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage. Maps, particulars, &c., of TOWNSEND WANDELL, Esq., Executor, No. 200 Broadway, or at No. 4 Pine st., or at No. 33 East 17th st., from
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
of valuable property,
NOS. 38 AND 40 OLIVER ST.,
(east side, near Madison st.,)
ON THURSDAY, FEB. 17,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway.
LOT 31 BY 75 FEET.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FORECLOSURE SALE—BY MUTUAL LIFE INsurance Company, of very valuable property on Railroad avenue and 4th st., Morrisania, and near the depot, by H. N. CAMP, Auctioneer, at Merchants' Exchange, on 15th day of February; 175 feet on Railroad av. by 280, with improvements.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES
TO LET,
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
COMPLETE LISTS FREE.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine st.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,590, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE HOUSE ON 14TH ST., beautifully furnished, to gentleman and wife, (a party without children,) where the owner, (a widow,) can have accommodations in same; rent very low to responsible and careful tenants; strictest reference will be required as to the care and management of said house. Address for one week, CHARLES S. MERRITT, Box No. 1,385 Post Office, New-York.

TO LET.—NO. 142 EAST 53D ST., NEAR LEXINGton av., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in good order or embellished to suit, $1,350.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

MODEL BASEMENT HOUSE, NO. 223 EAST 31st st.; all improvements; rent very low to good tenant; will be in fine order.

TO LET—WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE. INQUIRE in hotel, 59th st., 8th av. and Broadway.
NEWCOMB.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET.—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 8 Bowery; unsurpassed as a business position.

Also, store and apartments No. 127 Waverley place. Keys at Meyer Manus', fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, No. 896 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET, ON BROADWAY, NEAR THE POST OFFICE—A very large first floor office, with desks, large safes, all the modern improvements; light and ventilation superior.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE, basement, and sub-cellar No. 448 Broome st., close to and west of Broadway; store, 25x50; basement and sub-cellar 25 by about 50 feet; well lighted and dry. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LEASE—FIRST FLOOR NO. 198 BROADWAY at reduced rent; suitable for insurance company or banking office; also good offices for jewelers. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—A STORE ON WEST SIDE OF BROADway, between 29th and 30th sts., nearly opposite Gilsey House. Apply to W. FITZPATRICK, florist, No. 1,213 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET, BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large and very desirable. Apply, before 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M., to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 15 East 35th st.

BROADWAY AND 49TH ST.—TO LET OR LEASE.—The large store and dwelling on the north-west corner, either separately or together. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE AND TO LET.—Numerous applications already received to purchase and to hire. Desirable dwellings, in suitable localities, and which are continually on the increase, at my office. Owners, do not procrastinate, but send in descriptions at once. JOSIAH JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A 25-FOOT HIGH-stoop house, or 20-foot English basement house within two blocks of 5th av., between 10th and 40th sts., in thorough order, with good drainage; small family. Address, with full particulars, Q. Q., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—TO RENT OR LEASE, FROM MAY 1, in a respectable neighborhood, a medium-sized high-stoop house, with all improvements, at a rent not exceeding $1,000 per annum; not above 30th st. preferred. Address J. H. O., care of Sterling & Day, No. 97 Gold st.

WANTED, UNFURNISHED—A NICE HOUSE for a family of three persons, in a good location, between Lexington and 7th avs., 14th and 36th sts.; rent from $1,200 to $1,500; best reference in New-York given. Address Post Office Box No. 4,872.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, TO RENT or purchase, a three-story house in 20th or 21st st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address, with terms, D. C. L., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON THE AVEnue, corner preferred, for which free and clear near-by property and cash will be paid. SHOVE & CO., No. 1,238 Broadway.

WANTED—A MODERN FOUR-STORY HOUSE, NOT less than twenty feet in width, between 6th and Madison avs., and 45th and 57th sts.; price not over $35,000; terms cash. Address Post Office Box 2,203.

FIRST OR SECOND LOFT WANTED—NEAR the Post Office, well lighted. Address LOFT, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

First-class and reliable Servants' Exchange, corner 11th st. and 6th av., (established 1853,) private families, hotels, &c., in City or country, can find a large variety of the best class of servants for every capacity waiting for situations, at reduced wages. Take particular notice of this address, and call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av., at the old office.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU for families, hotels, and others to get good, reliable servants of all kinds. No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING, OR WAITress.—By a Swedish Protestant young woman; thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid; a good plain sewer, and understands waiting thoroughly, and would do both works in a small family; has excellent testimonials. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTestant girl, as thorough chamber-maid, or parlor maid, or chamber-work and plain sewing; best City references given. Address for two days German Advertiser, No. 225 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; has two and a half years' reference from her last place; is neat, willing, and obliging. Call at No. 145 40th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A REspectable girl as chamber-maid and nurse; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 3 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do light chamber-work and take care of children; good reference. Apply at No. 324 East 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; country preferred. Call or address C. T. C., No. 362 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid; would assist with children or do plain sewing; has good reference. Call or address No. 304 West 38th st., Room No. 15.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; Call at No. 224 East 47th st., first-floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in private boarding-house; no objection to country. Address M. R., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to wait on lady; very best City reference. Call or address No. 409 West 26th st., two stairs up.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work in a boarding-house or school; good reference; country preferred. Call at No. 254 West 16th st., front basement.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do anything, and is willing and obliging; will go to the country. Call at No. 237 East 62d st., near 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, with unexceptionable City references, in a first-class family as thorough chamber-maid. Apply by letter, with address, to G. Y., No. 162 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; country preferred. Call on or address C. T. C., No. 362 West 42d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 115 West 33d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN (CORDON BLEU) as cook in a private family; City or country; understands meats, game, and poultry thoroughly, also pastry, creams, ices, bread, biscuit, and French rolls; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, &c., and is an excellent laundress; can furnish references from last employer; City or country. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT young Welsh woman with good reference; a first-class cook and laundress; is not particular as to size of family; wants a steady place; no company; City or country; willing to do house-work. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND WELL-recommended young woman; thorough cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; can get up nice side dishes; best testimonials; willing and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS PROfessed cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is capable of serving party dinners and suppers; has unexceptionable references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two very capable German girls, together in a private family; one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; understand their business well; not afraid of work or a large family; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A CUBAN, FIRST-CLASS MAN COOK, understands French cooking thoroughly; speaks French, Spanish, and English; all kinds of soups, meats, game, jellies, and dessert; best City references; families to be seen. Call for two days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN COOK, who has several years' practice; is an excellent baker, and is neat in her kitchen. Can be seen at Jacquin's German Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; will be found satisfactory in every way; has good reference; no objection to help in the washing in a moderate family. Call to-day at No. 317 East 31st st. and 2d av.

COOK, &c.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE MIDDLE-aged woman as good, thorough cook and excellent baker; will assist in the washing; is neat and economical in her kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 729 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one as good cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both advertise from their last place; good wages required. Call at No. 121 East 55th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; is an excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 556 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl; or as laundress only. Apply, two days, at No. 317 East 43d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND EXCELlent baker, with the best City reference. Call at No. 13 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 89 West 11th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST CITY reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 219 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE young woman as first-class cook; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 228 East 45th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, and competent girl; makes excellent bread and biscuit; is industrious and faithful; has excellent City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., one door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, STEADY WOMAN AS AN excellent cook and baker; will assist with the coarse washing if required; is sober, careful, and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class professed cook; is a splendid baker of bread, cake and biscuit; will take full charge of the kitchen if required; understands marketing; last employer can be seen. Call at No. 675 5th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR GENERAL servant by a neat, industrious girl; is a first-class washer and ironer and good cook; a reliable and economical servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, AS good cook; can do all kinds of family baking; willing to assist at washing; best City reference. Call at No. 122 West 19th st., rear.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman in a private family or boarding-house; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 307 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; is an excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 567 1st av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable Protestant woman to cook, wash, and iron for a small family; is a good baker; best City reference. Seen for two days at No. 209 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; excellent baker; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 488 6th av., second floor, Room No. 5.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young girls in a private family, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do chamber-work and waiting; best City references. Call at No. 354 East 12th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman, as good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 89 Christopher st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXCELLENT bread and biscuit baker; no objection to assist with the washing if required; best City references. Call at No. 505 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class cook. Call on or address French Cook, No. 525 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do cooking and plain washing; best City reference. Call at No. 254 West 16th st., front basement.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 137 East 29th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would engage for $1 50 per day; can use sewing-machine. Call at No. 200 West 36th st., near 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT DRESS-maker, willing to go out by the day, or take work home; first-class references. Call at No. 215 West 28th st. Ring the second bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish woman who is a thorough housekeeper in every branch; can take entire charge, care, and management of help, marketing, &c.; also understands all parts of cooking, making jellies, preserves, &c.; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A DANISH YOUNG WOMAN as house-servant, either in the City or country; is capable and willing to work; good reference furnished. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl to do general house-work; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Call or address No. 204 West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman in a private family; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 316 West 39th st., third floor, Room No. 10.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work; good plain cook; two years' reference; City or country. Apply at No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, FOR general house-work, or as chamber-maid and waitress; splendid City reference. Call at No. 302 West 31st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant Swedish girl, speaks good English, to do general house-work; is a good cook, first-rate baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; best of City references. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH lady's maid, who has very fine taste, in a first-class family; understands perfectly dress-making and hair-dressing; best City reference. Address No. 182 6th av., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; can dress hair well, and a good worker on dresses; can give good reference. Address A. E. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman as first-class laundress, flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; would also do chamber-work if required; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st.; inquire for M. K.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a very well recommended young woman; is a competent laundress; can flute and polish; is a clear washer and starcher; has no objection to do the chamber-work; has good references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A very superior laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; is neat and tidy; has two years' City reference from her last place; lady to be seen; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE WOMan as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; or as cook and laundress in a private family or boarding house; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress, and to assist in chamber-work; understands all kinds of fluting; eight years' reference from last place. Seen for two days at No. 207 West 26th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN woman; speaks French and English; understands dress-making; will not object to assist in light chamber-work; willing to go in the country. Address No. 208 East 37th st., in care of F. D. Valentine.

MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG FRENCH maid speaking some English, with good City references; dresses hair and cuts, fits, and is a first-class dress-maker. Call for three days at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and assist in chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 223 East 31st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY AN ENGLISH person as nursery governess; would take entire charge of children and their wardrobe; would like to travel. Address A., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A MOST COMPETENT AND HIGHLY-recommended young woman; has lived three years with her former employer, who can be seen; she is capable to bring a baby up on the bottle and take the entire care; is also a good seamstress. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL; VERY neat in person, with best City testimonials; take charge of an infant or growing children, do chamber-work and make herself useful; honest and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE NORTH GERMAN girl as nurse and seamstress; is neat and tidy, and of pleasant disposition. Call at Morison's reliable Servants' Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; take particular notice of name and address.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXperienced nurse and seamstress; and would assist with chamber-work; has City reference. Call at No. 39 East 10th st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE TO TAKE CARE of children; no objection to chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 154 West 28th st., in the grocery store.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO AN INvalid lady or gentlemen; gentlemen preferred; good references. Address Mrs. F. B., 221 East 36th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble person as maid and seamstress; would assist with children or chamber-work; ten years' best City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 229 East 45th st.

SEAMSTRESS OR ATTENDANT ON GROWing Children.—By a respectable French girl; speaks good English; is kind and careful with children; is also a thorough seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PARISIAN LADY AS SEAMstress, (willing to help with children,) in a private family; first-class reference. Apply at No. 42 West 4th st., near Wooster st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A WIDOW LADY, ACCUSTOMED to work upon the finest fabrics, wishes families' sewing, including dress-making by the day, or at her own house; infants' outfits a specialty; was four years at McCreery's, on Broadway. Apply or address J. D., No. 149 East 121st st.

SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A competent person in a private family as seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; is a thorough seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, all kinds of family work, and working on dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can furnish the best City references. Can be seen at 26 West 39th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY OR take work home; would like the custom of a few Jewish families; can cut and make ladies' and children's undergarments perfectly; terms reasonable. Call or address, all week, No. 135 West 28th st., third floor, back room.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant person as seamstress or maid; speaks French; has her own machine; can do all kinds of family sewing. Address B., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS SEAMstress or chamber-maid and seamstress; five years' City reference. Call or address No. 567 1st av.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A SMART YOUNG colored girl, to do up-stairs work or house-work; City or country; wages no object. Call at Mrs. Reynold's New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat, tidy, willing, and obliging young woman; thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid and a first-class waitress, and would assist in washing if required; can furnish good City reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman as waitress or chamber-maid in a private family; willing to go in the country; over four years' reference. Call or address No. 573 2d av., first floor, between 31st and 32d sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her duty; is capable of taking a man's place; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, A SUperior waitress; has the best references as to competency and good moral character; family going South. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COMPEtent waitress, or would do chamber-work and plain sewing; City reference. Call at 319 East 21st st.

WASHING.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Protestant laundress wishes family washing; is capable of doing all kinds of fluting and puffing; terms moderate; can give fourteen years' reference for the same. Call or address for two days No. 217 East 26th st., first floor.

WASHING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant woman wishes washing at her own residence or will go out by the day; no objection to house-cleaning; good reference. Mrs. Morris, No. 219 West 32d st.

WASHING.—FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WOULD like some gentlemen's and ladies', or a nice family washing; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOLICITS families' or gentlemen's washing; best of reference. Apply at No. 132 West 19th st.

WASHING.—THE WASHING OF A FEW GENtlemen or ladies, or will go out by the day. Address Mrs. Carney, No. 439 East 11th st.

MALES.

BUTLER AND WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIenced butler and waiter (Protestant) in a first-class private family; excellent references and highly recommended. Call at present employer's for four days, or address Waiterman, No. 37 St. Mark's place.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BUTler, with good City references, either as first or single hand. Can be seen at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A CHEF, FRENCH, IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of family cooking and first-class desserts of all kinds, jellies, gelatines, and confitures; either in a club or restaurant. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED FRENCH COOK; UNderstands all branches; meat and pastry; good carver; can furnish best City reference. Call or address Donandy, No. 326 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FRENCH MALE cook, well posted in pastry, desires a place in a private family. Address George, No. 76 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED TWENty-eight years, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages and harness, and breaking of young colts; has lived with the very best of families for the last five years in this City; first-class City references. Call on or address P. H., private stable, No. 129 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver and a superior groom; is strictly temperate; willing and obliging; will be highly recommended in every respect. Call on or address Coachman, No. 301 East 34th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; understands gardening; can milk and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; is a good, careful driver; City or country; best City and country reference; wages not so much an object as a good place. Address Coachman, No. 26 Rector st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can be highly recommended by one of the first families in the City as to honesty, sobriety, and capability; willing and obliging. Call on or address M. K., No. 554 7th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to the City or country; will make himself useful around a gentleman's place; has ten years' best references. Address M. S., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GOOD ACtive man; understands gardening; a good horseman, careful driver and good man in every respect; English; best of references. Address Veitch, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Frenchman; is an excellent coachman and valet; has served in Paris for a number of years, and is qualified to break and train horses, and is a splendid decorator. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class, sober, industrious single man; is safe and experienced driver; can milk; willing to make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address T. B., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man; no family; is a good groom and a careful City driver; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; best of City references given. Call or address G. W., No. 4 West 45th st., stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman, married, with one child; willing and obliging; unexceptionable City references. Address Faithful, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; is willing to assist in a garden and make himself useful; has good reference; the country preferred. Address J., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call or address No. 131 West 32d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young man, Protestant; willing to make himself useful; understands his business thoroughly; well posted in City; best City references if required. Address or call on Wm. H., No. 223 East 20th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and plain vegetable gardener; can milk, and will make himself useful on a gentleman's place; good references. Address M. S., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, as first-class coachman; 10 years good references from last place. Call or address No. 32 East 40th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (Scotch;) City or country; can milk, and is a good vegetable gardener; best City references. Address S., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, whose last employer can recommend as a very superior man. Address C. H., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHman; best City references from last employer. Call on or address No. 41 East 20th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married; eleven years in last place. Call or address H. W., No. 144 5th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address L. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, IN A PRIVATE family; understands the business thoroughly; no objection to the country; eleven years' reference from last employers. Call on or address P. C., No. 155 East 35th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man as coachman and groom; has five years' City reference from last place; is temperate and willing to be useful. Call or address Coachman, No. 128 West 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man as coachman and groom; seven years of best City reference; disengaged in consequence of family selling out. Apply at No. 3 East 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSINESS thoroughly, willing to be useful; very best City reference from his last employer, whom he has just left. Address R. F., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY, or Stilling's, 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE MAN (Protestant) as a first-class coachman; reference from first-class families as sober, honest, industrious, prompt, and careful. Address H. B., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WITH twelve years' references; is a good, capable driver; sober, honest, and industrious. Apply at, or address Coachman, ice-cream saloon, No. 334 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN ENGlishman; understands both duties thoroughly; can milk; good City driver; City and country references. Address A. A. W., No. 322 East 66th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO UNderstands his business thoroughly; best of reference can be had by applying to W. B., at Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; has four years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address for two days W. C., No. 50 4th av., at R. Campbell's harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; City or country. Address J. W., No. 143 West 27th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; has excellent City reference; willing and obliging; no objection to country. Address Robert, No. 30 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; best City references; no objections to the country. Address Solloway Brothers, No. 216 East 36th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN of middle age; thoroughly understands his business, having undoubted City references. Address R. M., No. 1 West 28th st., private stable.

FARMER OR GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTant German married man with family; understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, and fruit, laying out ground, care of horses; is willing and obliging; sixteen years' reference. Address J. Gardner, Bloomfield, N. J.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—UNDERSTANDS both branches thoroughly; on a gentleman's place, where his services are needed from March 10; can do repairing and carpenter work, and make himself useful; three years' reference from last employer. Address A. C., Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y. For reference, can call on Mr. A. Masterton, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL Scotch gardener of long experience in every department of the business; married; no incumbrance; none but those requiring the services of a first-class man need apply. Call on or address B. C. H., care A. McConnell, florist, No. 733 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNDERstands green-houses, hot-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruit and vegetables, and all kinds of rustic work; or improving a gentleman's place; has best of references from present employer. Address D. G., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (SWISS) AS first-class gardener; he is able to attend a first-class gentleman's place; understands the care of greenhouse and graperies perfectly. Call or address T. B., 309 Broome st., Coachmen and Gardeners' Home.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young Swiss; is a first-class florist, grape, fruit, and vegetable grower; best reference from present and former employers. Call or address W. M., Gardeners' Home, No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (FAMILY small;) is a good gardener and farmer; understands stock if required; best City reference. Call or address J. C., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMily; understands care of green-house, grapery, vegetable and flower garden; wife is a good plain cook or laundress; have best of reference. Call or address W. C., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

GARDENER, OR GARDENER AND COACHman.—Is a good, careful hand with horses and cows, and will do the general work about a place; Protestant; good reference. Address for two days, R. P., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables, the care and treatment of horses, stock, &c.; is a good milker; five years' best of references. Address J. B., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL MAN; good florist; understands gardening in all its branches; has eight years' City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address C., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS greenhouses, graperies, &c.; will be disengaged the first of March; a good opportunity for those requiring the services of a first-class man. Address Horticulturist, seed-store, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—AS FIRST-CLASS GARDENER AND florist by a married man, Protestant, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Address J. B. N., Westport, Conn.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED; or to take charge of a gentleman's place. Call or address H. R., No. 67 Nassau st., in seed store.

USEFUL MAN.—A GENTLEMAN WOULD BE pleased to recommend a thorough good Englishman as indoor servant; just arrived; good waiter. Address W. G., No. 401 West 23d st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-AGED man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; takes the best care of silver; also makes the best of salads; can be well recommended from his last place. Address H. D., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A good private family, by a Protestant man, who understands his duties thoroughly; as such has good reference; is willing and obliging; will be found trustworthy and agreeable. Address for two days C. W. J., Box 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS HEAD waiter in a first-class boarding-house or private family, or in a first-class hotel in the country; best of references. Can be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock. Peter Peterson, No. 213 Sullivan st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY YOUNG man in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly, and will be found obliging; best City references. Address J. M., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; four years' good references. Address J. M. D., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands care of silver, dressing salad, and carving; four years' references. Call or address Bullett, No. 309 7th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; understands his business in all its branches; best City reference. Address F. H., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; has lived with first-class families; has a full knowledge of his business; references. Call or address J. W., No. 133 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, A FIRST-CLASS WAITer and Butler; has the best testimonials; honest, sober, willing, competent; single; of good appearance. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; best references from the City; no objection to the country. Address A. C., No. 245 East 30th st., room No. 2.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER OR VALET—By an Englishman; has the most satisfactory City reference. Address T. G., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; best City references. Address W. S., No. 250 West 16th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED MAN as head waiter in hotel or large boarding-house; best City reference. Address C. C., 161 West 20th st.

HELP WANTED.

ANGELL'S BATHS, NO. 61 LEXINGTON av., want American men and women under twenty-five for bath and office.

NURSE.—$15 PER MONTH WILL BE PAID FOR a competent nurse for child. Call for two days at No. 171 West 47th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS bookkeeping, single and double entry; must have good references and work for moderate salary. Address, with references and salary expected, E. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WAITRESS.—WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class waitress; must be thoroughly competent and have good City references. Call at No. 30 West 37th st., between 9 and 1.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.

72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM,
No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute.
Special attention to out of town orders.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 Fulton st.—Special attention given to ordered work.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR ROAD-CARRIAGE HORSE; bay, young, sound, kind, and free driver; also handsome roan pony horse, very fast, sound and kind; private stable, No. 129 West 49th st. Also, wanted to rent small private stable near 42d st. and 5th av. Address L., No. 6 East 41st st.

TO LET—A STABLE ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR Judge Smith's; bulkhead, vacant lots, and buildings foot of Gansevoort st., suitable for any purpose.
G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, City and County of New-York.—Place of trial.—MOSES SCHLOSS and PHILIP SCHLOSS, plaintiffs, against FERDINAND V. MARX, surviving partner of the firm of Nordheimer & Marx, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Complaint not served.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court, at his office, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 206 Broadway, (Rooms Nos. 61 to 65,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand and two hundred dollars, with interest at and after the rate of two per cent. per month, from the 16th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, on four thousand dollars thereof, and on the remaining thirty-two hundred dollars from December 1, 1860, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated January 10, 1876. LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City of New-York, on the 7th day of February, 1876.
LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
f8-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AARON CLAFLIN and HENRY A. CLAFLIN, plaintiffs, against JAMES F. SHERWOOD and JOSEPH SHERWOOD, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract, com. not ser.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 319 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and forty-seven 05-100 dollars, with interest from the 5th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated January 17th, 1876. ARMSTRONG & BRIGGS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 319 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1876.
ARMSTRONG & BRIGGS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
feb15-law6wTu* 319 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HANNAH IRVING, plaintiff, against ELLEN T. FRANCE, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 35 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Twenty-five hundred and one 56-100 dollars, with interest, on $501 56-100 from August 11, 1875, on $500 from September 12, 1875; on $500 from October 12, 1875; on $500; from November 12, 1875, and on $500 from December 12, 1875, besides the costs of this action.—Dated December 20, 1875.
H. M. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 35 Wall street.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of January, 1876.—Dated New-York, January 24, 1876.
H. M. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja25-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Charles Coudert, Jr., and Louis Leonce Coudert, plaintiffs, against GRIFFITH ROWE and CORNELIA J. ROWE, his wife, Charles L. Cornish, Sarah M. Raynor, William L. Stewart, John H. Morris, and Jonathan Edgar, executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of William H. Raynor, deceased, William Turrell, and Hulda Turrell, his wife, First National Bank of New-York, and the Union National Bank of the City of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of you: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of December, 1875, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 49 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 10th, 1875.
COUDERT BROTHERS,
f1-law6wTu Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, plaintiff, against CLAUDIUS B. CONANT and CHARLES A. GILLIS, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not ser.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house at said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 59 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-seven 45-100 dollars, with interest from the second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 13, 1875.
CHAMBERS, POMEROY & BOUGHTON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated Jan. 10, 1876.
CHAMBERS, POMEROY & BOUGHTON,
ja11-law6w-Tu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE HIGH Court of Chancery, made in a cause of DE MONTAUBAN against BUTTERFIELD, 1874, D. No. 108, the CREDITORS of RICHARD SHACKLETON BUTTERFIELD, late of Woodlands, in the township of Haworth, in the parish of Bradford, in the County of York, England, merchant, (who died in or about the month of June, 1869,) are, on or before the 4th day of May, 1876, to send by post, prepaid, to Henry Fison Killick, of Bradford aforesaid, the solicitor of the defendant, Frederick Butterfield, the Executor of the said testator, their Christian and surnames, in full, with the Christian and surname, in full, of any partners, their addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice Chancellor, Sir James Bacon, at his chambers, situated No. 11 New square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, England, on Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1876, at twelve o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 23d day of November, 1875.
EDWARD BLOXAM, Chief Clerk.
A. F. and R. W. TWEEDIE, 5 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, England, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—EDWARD GROSS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM DIELMAN and MARIA DIELMAN, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at Court-house in City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 12 Chambers street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand dollars, with interest on $2,000 from 1st day of July, 1875, and interest on $1,000 from the 23d day of June, 1875, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 18, 1876.
G. W. WAGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in above action was filed in office of Clerk of City and County of New-York on the 18th day of January, 1876.
f15-law6wTu. G. W. WAGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, plaintiff, against CHARLES L. CORNISH, William J. Turrell and Hulda Turrell his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 58 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1876. HENRY W. CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 6th day of January, 1876.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1876. HENRY W. CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Ja11-law6wTu

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$50,000, TO $100,000.—ACTIVE OR special partner wanted by an importing and manufacturing firm of this City of high standing; goods staple and sold on short credits; excellent bankers' facilities abroad and home credit unlimited; more capital wanted to meet the demands of the rapid increase of the business. Communications treated strictly confidential. Address G. A. F., Box 183 *Times* Office.

$15,000.—PARTNER, SPECIAL OR general, wanted; hides, tallow, rendering and soap manufactory, in successful operation in a city near by; only one there. Address Post Office Box No. 4,398.

THE ADVERTISER, A MEMBER OF THE New-York Stock Exchange and Gold Exchange, would like a partner with $10,000 to $15,000 to do strictly commission business. References undoubted. Address W. A. W., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, TO CLOSE OUT THE concern, five years lease, fixtures and furniture, all new, and good-will of restaurant No. 28 Park place and No. 20 Murray st. Inquire immediately, as above. E. F. STILES.

BOARDING-HOUSE.—MAY 1—THE GOOD WILL and furniture for sale; part payment taken in board; references must be satisfactory. Address LOCATION, Station D.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC....SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC....SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6 A. M.
REPUBLIC....SATURDAY, March 4, at noon
GERMANIC....SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CALABRIA...WED., Feb. 16 | *RUSSIA...WED., March 1
JAVA...WED., Feb. 23 | CHINA...WED., March 8

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 9:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1876.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-Green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING....Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO....Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
DAKOTA....March 7, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN....March 14, at 8 A. M.
MONTANA....March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA....March 28, at 7 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzols....Saturday, Feb. 19
LAFAYETTE, Rollard....Saturday, March 4
LABRADOR, Sanglier....Saturday, March 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, March 4, at noon
CITY OF BROOKLYN..Saturday, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE....$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA....Thursday, Feb. 24
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA....Thursday, March 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA....Thursday, March 23

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEORGIA....WEDNESDAY....FEB. 16
CHAMPION....SATURDAY....FEB. 19

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA....THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen, Sat. Feb. 19, 1 P. M. | Spain, March 4, 11 A. M.
England, Feb. 26, 3 P. M. | Egypt, March 11, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships.

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons....Wednesday, March 8
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons....Saturday, April 8

Passenger accommodations first-class.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES....Feb. 15.
ALPS....March 1.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:
CLARIBEL....Feb. 17.
ATLAS....March 9.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Feb. 17
CITY OF MEXICO....Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF VERA CRUZ....Thursday, March 2

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MEXICO....Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF HAVANA....Tuesday, March 21

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 13 and March 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transhipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE, No. 153 Maiden Lane.
CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.
Steam-ship CITY OF AUSTIN sails Feb. 17.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13, North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS....TUESDAY, Feb. 15
CRESCENT CITY....THURSDAY, Feb. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

OHIO....Feb. 17 | INDIANA....March 9
*LORD CLIVE....Feb. 24 | *KENILWORTH....March 16
PENNSYLVANIA....Mar. 2 | ILLINOIS....March 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO....TUESDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 noon.
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK....March 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

NECKAR....Sat., Feb. 19 | HERMANN....Sat., March 4
SALIER....Sat., Feb. 26 | WESER....Sat., March 11

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin....$100 gold
Second cabin....60 gold
Steerage....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ANCHORIA....SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 1 P. M.
ETHIOPIA....SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
COLOMBO....Feb. 16 | HINDOO....March 11
OTHELLO....Feb. 26 | NAVARINO....Mar. 25

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.
Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

Home Investment!

CONNECTICUT CENTRAL FIRST MORTGAGE 7 per cent. BONDS, due 1895; interest payable April and October, in this City. ISSUE LIMITED BY STOCKHOLDERS' VOTE TO $400,000. Road runs from Hartford, Conn., to Springfield, Mass., traversing the Connecticut Valley. For sale, at 90 and interest, by

RANDAL H. FOOTE,

NO. 70 BROADWAY, and NO. 15 NEW ST., N. Y.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to WILLIAM H. SWIFT, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at noon, for the sale of 60,000 of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1876.

FISCAL AGENCY FOR THE STATE OF NEBRASKA, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, LINCOLN, Feb. 3, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Bank of Kountze Brothers, located at No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, has been designated by the Governor of Nebraska as the fiscal agency of said State, in accordance with the provisions of an "Act providing for an establishment of a fiscal agency in the City of New-York, * * *," approved Feb. 25, 1875, and all bonds and coupons of the State, or any county, city, township, precinct, or school district in the State, heretofore issued, or hereafter to be issued, which are by their terms made payable at any particular bank in said City, are hereafter payable at said agency.
J. B. WESTON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, THE annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and for the purposes of such election the polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer books will close Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., and open on the morning of the 17th inst.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

WEBBER, ELLIS & CO.,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
No. 313 Montgomery st., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Will transact a strictly commission business, and give close personal attention to Eastern correspondence. Collections made throughout the Pacific Coast.

New-York References:
WM. DOWD, President, Bank North America.
JOHN H. MONELL, Proprietor Monell's warehouses, No. 475 4th av.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—Proposals will be received by the Trustees for $26,000 of the eight per cent. land grant bonds of this company, of the issue of Sept. 4, 1868, $6,000 of which must be from Nos. 1 to 600, and $20,000 of which must be from Nos. 1,201 to 1,800.

Bids to be made flat, and will be received until Feb. 21, 1876, at New-Bedford, Mass.

These bonds are wanted for cancelation, under provisions of trust deed, by
C. R. TUCKER, O. PRESCOTT, } Trustees.
NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 5, 1876.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND Western, and Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad bondholders, main line, who have not received copy of plan of the reorganization, can obtain one on application to either of the undersigned. TIME FOR DEPOSIT OF BONDS EXPIRES FEB. 19, 1876.
AUSTIN CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway.
G. E. TAINTOR, No. 20 Broad st.
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, No. 76 Wall st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and reopened on March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF F. P. OLCOTT & CO., No. 45 WALL ST., (P. O. Box No. 1,938,) NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1876.

NEW-YORK STATE CANAL GOLD SIXES, DUE 1891.—Having been the purchasers of the two million dollars of Canal Sixes on the 5th inst., agreeably to the Controller's advertisement at that time, all of which have been placed by us, we are now authorized to offer one million five hundred thousand dollars Canal Sixes, due July 1, 1891, interest January and July; principal and interest payable in coin.
F. P. OLCOTT & CO.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, AND OTHER A1 INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Our specialty 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent.; interest promptly paid. For sale below par by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Defaulted Railroad Bonds bought and sold.

OFFICE OF LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS for the election of President and Directors will be held on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at the office of the company in the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 234 South 3d st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 21 to the 26th, both days inclusive.
W. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1876.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Feb. 15, to the morning of March 2.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO. ARE OFFERing privileges on this active stock market at very close rates. Contracts issed one month ago, costing $50 and upward, are now worth on many stocks from five to ten times the cost. Any stock at the Exchange bought or sold on a margin of five per cent. Address for information, ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 10th day of March, both inclusive.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1876.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

MORSE, KIMBALL & COMPANY.
BANKERS, NO. 18 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.
Members New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.
Transact general BANKING and BROKERAGE business.

WANTED—$10,000 ON LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, for two or three years' mortgage, yielding $5,000 annually. Address, stating terms, C. MENCK, Box No. 5,441 Post Office.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE GUARANTEED.—Bondholders are requested to communicate promptly with MORGAN, HOLMES & BROOKE, No. 35 Broad st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of the powers and directions contained in a certain indenture of mortgage or trust deed, made and executed by the EMPIRE CITY MINING COMPANY, a body corporate, organized and existing under the laws of the State of New-York, party of the first part, and RICHARD D. WOOD and CHARLES T. DeFOREST, both of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, parties of the second part, in trust to secure the payment of certain bonds of the said Empire City Mining Company therein mentioned, amounting to thirty-five thousand dollars and the interest thereon, said indenture of mortgage or trust deed bearing date the 15th day of June, A. D. 1874, and filed for record and recorded in the Recorder's Office, Elko County, in the State of Nevada, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1874, in book 1 of mortgages, pages 449 to 458, default having been made in the payment of interest on said bonds, and more than twenty days having elapsed since such default, and, by the terms of said mortgage or trust deed, the principal sum of said bonds having become due and payable, by reason of such default in the payment of interest, we, the undersigned, will sell, at public auction, by D. M. Seaman, auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the TWENTY-THIRD day of FEBRUARY, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon: All the right, title, and interest, estate, claim, and demand, both in law and equity, as well in possession as in expectancy, of the said party of the first part in said mortgage or trust deed, to wit, the said Empire City Mining Company, of, in, and to certain portion, claim, and mining right, title, or property on that certain vein or lode of rock and earth, containing precious metals, and situated in Railroad Mining District and in the County of Elko and State of Nevada, being six hundred (600) feet, on the lode known as Last Chance No. 2, said six hundred (600) feet being the entire discovery claimed on said lode, with all the appurtenances belonging thereto, including all ores extracted now lying on the dumps or in the vicinity; the said property being the same conveyed by Warren D. Gookin to the said Empire City Mining Company by deed bearing date the 6th day of April, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the County Recorder's office of Elko County, Nevada, on the 18th day of May, A. D., 1872, in Book 4 of Deeds, pages 38, &c.

Also, all the right, title, and interest, claim and demand, both in law and equity, as well in possession as expectancy, of the said parties of the first part in said mortgage or trust deed, of, in, and to that certain other claim and mining right, title, or property situated in Railroad Mining District and in the County of Elko and State of Nevada, being the claim known as the Hussey Tunnel, running two thousand (2,000) feet in a south-easterly direction toward the centre of the mountain, claiming all the ledges, lodes, veins, and deposits of ore or mineral which may be tapped or cut by said tunnel, and not located prior to the location of said tunnel, to a distance of five hundred feet on each side from the centre of the tunnel, said locaiion being recorded in Book B of the Mining Records of Railroad Mining District, page 155, and being the same premises conveyed by J. W. Hussey and others to said Empire City Mining Company by deed bearing date the 6th day of April, A. D. 1872, and recorded in said Recorder's office on the 18th day of May, 1872, in Book 4 of Deeds, page 44, &c., to which deed refe ence may be had.

Also, all that certain mining claim or right situated in said Railroad Mining District, in the County of Elko, in the State of Nevada, known as Last Chance Tunnel, running two thousand (2,000) feet in a north-easterly direction, and claiming all ledges, lodes, veins, or deposits of ore or mineral which may be tapped or cut by this tunnel, to the distance of five hundred (500) feet on each side from the centre of said tunnel, said claim being recorded in the Mining Records of said district October 30, A. D. 1871, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging, and being the same premises conveyed by J. W. Hussey and others to the Empire City Mining Company by deed bearing date the 6th day of April, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the said County Recorder's office May 18th, 1872, in Book 4 of Deeds, pages 49, &c., to which reference may be had.

Also, all the right, title, and interest of the said party of the first part in and to those certain other mining claims, situated in said Railroad Mining District, Elko County, Nevada, known as the Lone Lode, the True Lode, and the Red Jacket Lode, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, said mining claim and premises being the same conveyed by J. W. Hussey to said Empire City Mining Company by two deeds, one bearing date the 6th day of April, 1872, and the other bearing date the 16th day of April, 1872, and recorded in said Recorder's office on the 18th day of May, 1872, in Book 4 of Deeds, pages 42, &c., and 40, &c., to which deeds reference may be had.

Also, all that certain other mining claim situated in said Railroad Mining District and County of Elko, known as the Empire City Mine, consisting of eighteen hundred (1,800) feet, said mine being recorded in Book B of the Mining Records of said Railroad Mining District, page 156, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging, said premises being the same conveyed by J. W. Hussey and others to said Empire City Mining Company by deed, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1872, and recorded in said County Recorder's office May 18, 1872, in Book 4 of Deeds, pages 47, &c.

Also, all the other real estate and mining claims and rights of the party of the first part in said mortgage or trust deed, together with the furnace of said party of the first part on the premises hereinbefore mentioned, together with all the machinery and tools belonging to the said Empire City Mining Company, and all the other chattels or personal property of the said company situated in said Elko County.—Dated Jan. 22, 1876.

RICHARD D. WOOD, CHARLES T. DE FOREST, } Trustees.
jan.25-1aw4wTu

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made especially to order, at the private residence, No. 36 East 21st st., between Broadway and 4th av., by Edward Schenck, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 16th and 17th inst., at 10:30 o'clock, all the elegant furniture, viz: Moquet, Aubusson, velvet and body Brussels carpets; superb black and amber, crimson and blue, satin parlor suits; satin curtains to match each suit; elegant ormolu and marqueterie cabinets and centre tables; the richest French walnut chamber suits of bedstead, dressing-case, and commodes; Armoire-a-Glaces to match; secretaries, etageres, lounges, and easy chairs; the finest quality of curled hair and spring mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows; French plate pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices to match; gas fixtures; fine blankets, linen sheets and pillow cases; a very rare dining-room suit of Jacquerandа wood, consisting of table buffet, fourteen chairs, with side tables, mirror, and cornices, all to match; fine glassware and China. Also, some rare and very valuable ancient oil paintings, among which may be especially mentioned two originals of John Wyke, with the certificates attached; also,

A SUPERB REAL BRONZE STATUE,

three feet in height, of the Venus di Milo, by Sauvage, of Paris; also, other choice bronzes, clocks, ornaments, &c.; also, the kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence.

N. B.—The house will be open for inspection on Monday and Tuesday by PERMIT ONLY, to be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 60 Liberty st.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 9, 1876.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this company, payable at the banking-house of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the Transfer books will be closed and reopened for transfers on the 2d day of March next.
WILLIAM M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
JAN. 27, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Bank, payableto the stockholders on and after Monday, 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 14th proximo.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.
Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 23d st. and 6th av.

Open daily from 10 to 4, and Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.

Interest dividend January, 1876, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on deposits over $5 and not exceeding $1,000; on the second $1,000 at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

N. B.—This bank transacts only a strictly savings bank business, and does not receive on deposit over $2,000 from any one individual.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
H. K. THURBER, Vice President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

FINE ARTS.

A. ELLIOTT NASH'S
CERAMIC COLLECTION,
NOW ON VIEW AT THE ART ROOMS,
NO. 74 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

THIS COLLECTION IS RICH IN CHOICE EXAMPLES OF SEVRES, DRESDEN, OLD ENGLISH, AND ORIENTAL PORCELAIN, AND CONTAINS RELICS AND HEIR-LOOMS OF THE OLDEST NEW-ENGLAND FAMILIES. ALSO, A COLLECTION OF BRIC-A-BRAC, ANDIRONS, ANTIQUE FURNITURE, &c. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, FEB. 16 AND 17, AT 2 O'CLOCK. ROBT. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—PERPETUAL POLICY OF Insurance No. 40,471, issued by the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, to EDWARD KING, on premises situate on lot bounded by Golden Hill, King, Bowery, and Spring sts., Newport, R. I. Any person finding the same will please return it to DAVID KING, Jr., No. 58 Pine st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV.—A PARTY HAVING TAKEN THE SECond story front suite of rooms, with board, at No. 347, are now obliged to leave the City, and will rent their rooms at a moderate price; references given and required.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—ONE ROOM, SECond floor; large, handsome room, third floor; one on fourth; running water. Dining room, parlor floor; house extra wide.

NO. 49 EAST 19TH ST.—LARGE FURNISHED room for two gentlemen for $18; also, large parlor and reception-room for physician's office, with or without board.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transients taken.

SOME ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with private table, if desired, at No. 27 West 39th st., near 5th av.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of sunny front rooms, second floor; other very desirable rooms, with board, for first-class parties.

NO. 33 WEST 18TH ST.—GENTLEMEN DESIRing rooms, with first-class board, can be accommodated.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING sunny rooms, third floor, together or separately; strictly first-class board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR ROOMS AND thoroughly first-class appointments; private table if desired.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—TWO FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board. Terms reasonable.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES PERMAnent board in a private family at $45 per month. Address COMFORT, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PARLOR FLOOR TO GENTLEMEN only, with use of carpets and exclusive bath, or entire second floor, furnished, with bath, by the year or month, without board. No. 48 West 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, also one small room, to let to gentlemen, without meals; 21st st., between 5th and 6th avs.; superior accommodations. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st.

A WELL-FURNISHED BACK PARLOR to let to one or two young men; cheap rent to acceptable party. Inquire at No. 251 West 37th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.—SUPERIOR ROOMS UNexpectedly vacated; singly or in suits; single rooms for gentlemen; references.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board; near Broadway and 5th av.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

PROPOSALS.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

PROPOSALS FOR A FIRST-ORDER IRON LIGHT-HOUSE TO BE ERECTED ON FOWEY ROCKS, SEA-COAST OF FLORIDA.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, Feb. 29, 1876, from iron manufacturers only, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary for the completion of all of the metal work, excepting the foundation and first series, of a skeleton iron light-house, to be erected on Fowey Rocks, Florida, in accordance with the accompanying specifications and drawings.

The same to be delivered, at the expense of the contractor, on board of a sea-going vessel or vessels at ——.

The bid should state the sum, in United States currency, for which the entire metal work as shown on the drawings and described in the specifications will be completed, fully erected at the workshops, then taken down after acceptance, and delivered as aforesaid, and should also state the day and date on which it shall be so completed and delivered, under forfeit, as specified in the "Form of bid annexed."

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Light-house Establishment, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications must, in case of rejection, be made good at the expense of the contractor.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, is reserved.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond, signed by the bidder and two competent sureties, in the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) that, in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten (10) days after notice is given that the bid has been accepted.

Bond and security in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) signed by two competent bondsmen, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required.

A copy of the specifications must be inclosed with the bid, as evidence as to the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for all of the metal-work, excepting the foundation and first series, of a skeleton light-house for Fowey Rocks, Florida," and then inclosed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the undersigned.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

Payments for the work will be made upon estimates certified to by the agent of the Light-house Establishment; but twenty (20) per centum of the amount of each estimate will be withheld until the satisfactory completion of the contract.

Plans, specifications, and forms of proposals may be obtained from the undersigned.
PETER C. HAINS, Engineer-Secretary Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Sealed proposals will be received until March 1, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the paper for the public printing until the 31st of January, 1877, the said proposals to be opened before and the awards of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government, the committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids, as its judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.

Detailed schedules of the description, quantity and quality of the paper required, accompanied by samples and blank proposals, and giving the regulations with which bidders must comply, can be obtained by addressing A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

The contracts will be entered into for such quantities of paper as may be needed during the year, and no more. The estimated quantities set forth in detail in the schedule comprise:

30,000 reams uncalendered printing-paper, 24x38.
15,000 reams calendered printing-paper, 24x38.
2,450 reams calendered printing-paper, different sizes.
11,000 reams sized and calendered printing-paper, different sizes.
[illegible]500 reams map-paper, different sizes.
27,700 reams white writing-papers, different sizes and weights.
1,700 reams cover-paper, different sizes and weights.
400 reams manila paper, different sizes.
75,000 sheets imitation parchment, different sizes.
60,000 sheets bank-note paper.
8,900 reams colored writing paper, different sizes and weights.
2,900 reams engine-sized paper, for Post Office blanks, different sizes.
1,300 reams sized and calendered tinted printing paper, different sizes.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing,
A. M. CLAPP, Congressional Printer.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and platforms required for certain schools in said ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for erecting iron stairways at Nos. 222 and 224 East 75th st.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER.
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1876.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 52 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1876.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO. has this day expired by its own limitation.

Mr. ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH will sign in liquidation.
LOUIS HEIDELBACH,
ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH,
E. L. FRANK,
ADOLPH GANS.

No. 52 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1876.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of HEIDELBACH, ICKELHEIMER & CO., for the transaction of a general banking business, (foreign and domestic.)
PHILIP HEIDELBACH,
ISAAC ICKELHEIMER,
ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH,
ESPY HEIDELBACH & CO.

OFFICE OF E. L. FRANK, No. 51 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1876.

The undersigned has this day established himself in the general banking and brokerage business.
E. L. FRANK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS.—250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels; manufacturers iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c., wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth st.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
Lessee and Manager....Mr. W. STUART.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16,
First time, after careful preparation, GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE'S New comedy in four acts,

BRASS.

Characters by Miss ROSE WOOD, Miss ROSE LISLE, Miss MARIE LOUISE, Mrs. BRUTONE, Messrs. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, LEWIS MORRISON, J. C. PADGETT, VINING BOWERS, C. NORRIS, W. J. COGSWELL, F. LANGLEY, CYRIL SEARLE, J. W. BRUTONE, J. P. COOKE, C. ROSENE.

New drop curtain by VOEGTLIN; new scenery by MATT MORGAN, CHARLES HENRY, C. HEINNSMANN.

BOX OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 UNTIL 4 P. M.

CARD.
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Located only at No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

W. K. BASSFORD, the eminent Composer and Teacher, Superintends the Piano Department.
MAX MARETZEK, the Operatic Director, Directs the Vocal Department.

TERMS. { Classes of three pupils....$10 per quarter. Classes of two pupils....15 per quarter. Strictly private lessons....30 per quarter.

NEW TERMS NOW COMMENCING.
Subscription books open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
The celebrated ARION PIANOS are used in the school.
BROOKLYN BRANCH, Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State st.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER....Lessees and Managers

QUEEN AND WOMAN. This new drama will be given every evening this week. It will be illustrated by magnificent scenes and by a cast of unusual strength, embracing the names of Messrs. Fred. Robinson, Edw'd. Arnott, Edw'd. Lamb, H. B. Phillips, John Mathews, and J. C. Coulter; Misses Ida Vernon, Kate Claxton, Laura Thorpe, and Mr. J. Steele Mackaye.

In consequence of Miss CLARA MORRIS' approaching engagement, the present representations of this drama are limited to one week. Saturday Matinee at 2 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to inform the public that MLLE. THERESA TITIENS, on her way from Baltimore to Boston, will appear ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 25, in her celebrated character of DONNA ANNA in DON GIOVANNI, and on SATURDAY, FEB. 26, IN A GRAND MATINEE, in one of her favorite roles.

The sale of seats will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 21.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
DECIDED SUCCESS.
LUCILLE WESTERN,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
As LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE
In the great Emotional Drama of EAST LYNNE,
Supported by Mr. J. B. STUDLEY and a powerful company. East Lynne Matinée Saturday at 1:30.
Admission 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART....Sole Proprietor and Manager

Entire change Monday, Feb. 14, and during the week. First appearance of the talented and versatile actor, Mr. JOHN W. JENNINGS.

Mr. Jennings will perform his great character of Melter Moss, in the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Reappearance of Rickey and Barney. First appearance of Wm. Barry. First appearance of Paddy Murphy. The entire company in a new Olio. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. | 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Matinée to-day 2 o'clock. Matinée to-day 2 o'clock. Matinée — TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES. Handsomest Ballet in the world. Most perfect Female Models in America. Funniest, finest combination in New-York. Grand Olio of 60 real star artists. Evenings 8 o'clock. J. C. (Fattie) Stewart. Don't go Tommy | Trieus | Love & Murder. Demonio | La Minuet | Pea-nuts.

CHICKERING HALL.
FIFTH AVENUE LECTURE COURSE.
R. J. De CORDOVA.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19. Subject—"Courtship and Marriage." George W. Morgan, Organist. Tickets for the entire course of (5) five entertainments, $2; single reserved, 75c. Dr. E. H. CHAPIN to follow, Feb. 29. Tickets at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

GRAND VOCAL CONCERT
BY THE
YOUNG APOLLO CLUB OF NEW-YORK,
at the
BROAD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH,
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
TO-MORROW EVENING, Feb. 16, 1876.
Tickets, 50 cents.

COOPER UNION.—DRAWINGS AND ORIGINAL designs from the Massachusetts public schools, showing examples of industrial drawings pursued in that State, will be exhibited to the public at the Cooper Union Art School Rooms, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Feb. 17 and 18, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Also, specimens of the work of the normal teachers' drawing class of the Cooper Union will be shown at the same time.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLORS, now open at the National Academy of Design, corner of Fourth av. and 23d st., daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.; and from 7 until 10 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE....Manager
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
THE GREAT OLYMPIC COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE, 585 and 587 Broadway.—Every evening the Comets, Blake-Edwards-Weston Sensation Troupe, the Ainsleys, Nat. C. Goodwin, and 160 Great Star Artists. Carriages may be ordered at 10:30. Matinée Tuesday and Friday.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 7th day of February, A. D., 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS J. BARRETTO, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 25th day of February, A. D., 1876, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS MANY and JAMES MARSHALL, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by James Marshall, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the sixth day of March, 1876, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the fifth day of February, 1876.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f8-1aw3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY.—In the matter of RICHARD O'BRIEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held in the City of Paterson, in said district, on the eighth day of March, A. D. 1876, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of John S. Barkalow, Esq., one of the Registers in bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, A. D. 1867; and you, the said bankrupt, and all others the creditors of said bankrupt, are hereby notified to be present at said meeting.—Dated Jersey City on the fifth day of February, A. D. 1876.
WILLIAM H. LEWIS, Assignee, Washington st., Jersey City, N. J.

NO. 5,323.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHNSON B. KIERSTED and JARVIS B. SMITH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Johnson B. Kiersted and Jarvis B. Smith, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1876.
ELFORD DICKERMAN, Assignee, No. 2,289 3d av., New-York.
f15-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of LUTHER B. COLEMAN, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the seventh day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JAMES WARD TICHENOR, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-third day of February, A. D., 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
f1-1aw3wTu* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

NO. 1,188.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of FREDERICK J. McDONALD, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of FREDERICK J. McDONALD, of Clifton, in the County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1875.
fe1-1aw3wTu* WARREN C. DEWEY, Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 212 Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1875.
MOSES LAZARUS and JACOB H. LAZARUS, Executors of ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, deceased.
n23-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McCOLLUM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 41 Eldridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of January, 1876.
LYDIA ANN McCOLLUM, Executrix.
ja25-1aw6mTu*

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

PIQUE!

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS.

Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Davidge, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Drew, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Miss Emily Rigl, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham, in their great living characters.

12TH PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30.
Second suburban Pique Matinée, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
ANOTHER EXTRA MATINEE.

In response to the general call for a second MID-WEEK MATINEE, and for the accommodation of SUBURBAN VISITORS, Mr. DALY begs to announce a performance of the greatly successful drama of

PIQUE!

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, AT 1.
The performance WILL TERMINATE in time for visitors to take the 4:45 TRAINS for home.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Broadway and 14th st.
SHERIDAN SHOOK....Proprietor
A. M. PALMER....Manager

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH! 85TH TO 92D TIME OF ROSE MICHEL, Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Theo. Hamilton, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Meta Bartlett.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19,
FOURTEENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
100TH PERFORMANCE OF ROSE MICHEL.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, and all Theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EIGHTH WEEK OF

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
EXTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

STEINWAY HALL.
THREE GRAND CONCERTS.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 17 and 18, and Matinée on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 19, BY THE BOSTON PHILHARMONIC CLUB. (Their first appearance in New-York.)

Mr. B. LISTEMANN, Mr. F. LISTEMANN, Mr. A. HARTDEGEN, Mr. E. WEINER, Mr. E. GRAMM, Mr. A. BELZ.
Mrs. H. M. SMITH, Soprano, of Boston.
Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER, Pianist.
TEMPLE QUARTET, of Boston. (Their first appearance in New-York.)
D. F. FITZ, Tenor, H. A. COOK, Baritone, W. H. FESSENDEN, Tenor, A. C. RYDER, Basso.

Tickets, $1, with reserved seats. For sale at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WEDNESDAY.
ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
SECOND OPERA NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16.
IL TROVATORE.

Miss VIOLETTA COLVILLE, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, Signor BUGANINI, Signor CARPI, Signor BACELLI, Signor LOTTI.

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director....Signor TOMASI.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18—LA CENERENTOLA. Début of Miss MATILDE PHILLIPPS.

General admission $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Reserved seats, $1 50 and $2; Boxes, $8 and $10. Seats and boxes now at Academy Box Office; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Railman's, No. 114 Broadway.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 19, at 1:30 o'clock, GRAND OPERA MATINEE—FAVORITA.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE will be presented Mr. Brougham's fine drama, replete with ROMANTIC INTEREST and POWERFUL EFFECTS, entitled JOHN GARTH, With CHARMING AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC, BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS, AND Mr. LESTER WALLACK....as....JOHN GARTH.

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, A. FITZGERALD, C. A. STEVENSON, C. E. EDWIN, J. PECK, T. ATKINS, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss NINA VARIAN, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss ETHEL THORNTON.

WOMAN'S CENTENNIAL UNION.

There will be a meeting at Chickering Rooms on Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 15 and 16, from 2 until 5 o'clock P. M., to receive sums of money from twenty-five cents up to $5, for the purpose of purchasing a banner, &c., &c., to send to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. The Treasurer, Mrs. N. Pendleton Hosack, and Executive Committee will be present. All contributing a dollar or more will receive a small facsimile of the original Declaration of Independence as a testimonial of co-operation from the New-York Woman's Centennial Union.
S. H. HOSACK, Treasurer.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS DAY,
Evening at 8. | Matinée at 2.
C. W. BARRY and LOUIS ALDRICH in Barry's four-act Centennial drama, THE SPY. | LOUISE SYLVESTER, A. H. SHELDON, T. WOOD, H. STEWART, L. R. WILLARD, &c., in ROLL OF THE DRUM.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
JULIUS, THE SNOOZER, OR THE CONSPIRATORS OF THOMSON STREET.
THE FUNNY OLD GALS, &c.
Seats secured. Matinées Saturday at 2.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. Illustrated catalogue mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 STATE ST., BROOKLYN.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular; inclose 25 cents for a Dancer's Assistant.

LECTURES.

LECTURES FOR "OUR NEIGHBORHOOD" CHAPEL OF CHARLIER INSTITUTE, No. 107 West 58th st.

Will close on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, with a MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITION, free to holders of course tickets. Admittance for others, 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A WELL-EDUCATED single lady over twenty-eight years of age, with $4,000 to $5,000 cash, to take an interest in an English private boarding and music school, near Coblentz, the finest location on the German Rhine. Information given by addressing Dr. H., care of room No. 17, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., New-York.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWery, (established 1849.)—Private lessons in all branches; ladies' department; backward persons and foreigners rapidly advanced; writing lessons, $3 monthly.

WANTED—CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF two and eight years, to instruct and care for in an American family with country home; near school, railroad, &c. For particulars inquire at No. 171 West 47th st.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Winter term begins Feb. 2.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with governesses and tutors, visiting or resident; information given gratuitously of teachers of the languages, music, and drawing; also good schools. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. Teachers state qualifications and references. Established 1857. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

ITS PROBABLE PROGRAMME.

WHAT THE COUNCIL MAY DO AND WHAT IT CANNOT DO—THE DELIBERATIONS TO BEGIN ON THURSDAY—THE SESSIONS AFTER THAT TIME TO BE HELD IN SECRET.

The Advisory Council called by Plymouth Church in its letter missive of the 1st inst., is to meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock in Plymouth Church building. The precise order of business which they will follow is not known, as they have had no meeting or consultation, and are at perfect liberty to proceed as they think fit, but the programme as arranged by the Plymouth Church people will probably be followed, and is thus stated by Mr. Shearman: The council will meet at 2 o'clock, and will immediately organize. The whole of the first day's session will probably be taken up by this, as it is necessary to call the roll of the delegates, to compare their credentials, and to choose a Moderator, all of which will occupy considerable time. On the opening of the second day's session on Wednesday, the case on which Plymouth Church desires the advice of the council will be presented by the committee chosen by the church, which committee consists of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Edward Beecher, Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, and Rossiter W. Raymond. The presentation of the case has been the subject of careful consideration by the committee. It will be a statement in writing supplemented by oral statements by the committee, although, owing to the fullness and minuteness of the letter missive itself, the committee will not have to cover so much ground as if the council were entirely uninformed. It is not yet decided who will be the spokesman of the committee. After the committee has presented the case it will rest, prepared to make as full statements as may be desired in regard to any questions which may be asked by the council. It is thought probable that the council will ask such questions in relation to the case of Mrs. Moulton, and the full history of this case will probably be related by the committee. Mr. Shearman says that probably the council will also ask minutely in regard to the steps taken by the church in relation to the investigation of the question of the Pastor's guilt or innocence, and that that subject will be fully considered. Possibly they may also ask regarding the dropping of Mr. Tilton's name, and consider that case. Under one clause of the letter missive they may inquire into almost anything that Plymouth Church has ever done, and they may examine a number of other matters of minor importance, but it is likely that the questions stated above will occupy as much time as the council will feel inclined to spend. The presentation of the case for consideration, including, as it will, the questioning of the council and the statements of the committee, will probably occupy the entire day on Wednesday. During the first two days—Tuesday and Wednesday—the public will be admitted to the sittings of the council as spectators, but on Thursday, when the deliberations of that body begin, and thereafter during its continuance, the sessions will be secret. There will be, it is thought, three sessions daily.

From the nature of the council it must be restricted to the consideration of the questions presented to it by Plymouth Church, without going into the great question underlying all of them.

The fact that Plymouth Church is to entertain the members of the council, and to pay all their expenses, is stated in the letter missive, and the total expense will be very large. While the members are in Brooklyn the majority of them will be the guests of various members of the church, while some will have rooms at the hotels. There were invited to the council 172 churches, each to be represented by the Pastor or acting Pastor and a lay delegate, and twenty ministers without charge. Had all accepted the invitation the council would consist of 364 members. There is a marked difference between the composition of this council and the one which met in Brooklyn in 1874. That one was much smaller, although larger than any previous one of the kind in the Congregational body, invitations to it having been sent to seventy-nine churches and seventeen ministers not settled over any church. Of that number a few did not respond, and there were 141 members. Of the seventy-nine churches invited to the former council only thirty have received invitations to this one, while of the seventeen ministers without charge then invited, only five appear on the present list. In the classification by States this difference is even more apparent. There were no churches in Pennsylvania represented in the former council, and two appear on the present list. From New-Jersey there were then invited six churches, and now there are eight. From New-York there were then invited fourteen churches, the majority of which were in New-York City and Brooklyn. To the present council are invited thirteen churches from New-York, only three of which were on the former list, while there are none from either this City or Brooklyn. From Connecticut are now invited thirty-five churches, five of which were among the twelve churches then invited from that State. Two of the twenty churches invited from Massachusetts in 1874 are found among the forty-two invited to this council. Two additional churches are invited from Rhode Island. From Maine there were six churches then invited and there is the same number now, but only two appear on both lists. From New-Hampshire there were then three churches invited. Two of them have been invited now and two others added. From Vermont four were then invited while there are now seven, and one of the four is not included. From Ohio two churches were then invited, one of which is now invited, with eight others. From Indiana there were then none, but now there are four. From Michigan there were then two, which are now omitted and four others invited. From Illinois four churches were then invited, while there are now fourteen, which includes only one of the former list. From Wisconsin there was then one which is not now invited, although four others are. From Iowa six churches are now invited. From Kansas three, and from Minnesota two, while none were invited from either State in 1874. From Missouri one was then invited, while three are now asked to join the council.

Among the prominent Congregational institutions and churches which will not be represented are Andover Theological Seminary, Dartmouth and Amherst Colleges, the churches of Springfield, Mass., and Detroit, Mich.

Following is the list of churches, with their Pastors, and, so far as learned, the delegates, who have accepted the invitation and signified their intention to be present at the council:

MAINE.

Bangor, Central Church—Rev. G. W. Field and Prof. D. S. Sacket.
Bangor, Hammond Street Church—Rev. S. B. Fay and Prof. F. L. Paine.
Portland, Plymouth Church—Rev. C. F. Dole and delegate.
Portland, High Street Church—Rev. William H. Ferry and J. B. Libby.
Lewiston, Pine Street Church—Rev. G. S. Dickerman and N. Dingle, Jr.
South Augusta Church—Rev. James H. Ecob and Hon. Joshua Nye.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Manchester, First Church—Rev. B. G. Selden and delegate.
Dover, First Church—Rev. G. B. Spaulding and Hon. O. Wyatt.
Concord, Second Church—Rev. S. L. Blake and E. W. Woodward.

VERMONT.

St. Albans, First Church—Rev. C. Van Norden and Col. J. W. Newton.
Windsor, First Church—Rev. E. A. Searle and J. B. Farnsworth.
Rutland Church—Rev. J. G. Johnson and S. B. Pettingill.
Burlington, First Church—Rev. L. O. Brastow and Dr. B. S. Nichols.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Amesbury Church—Rev. B. S. Boyd and Joseph Kingsbury.
Framingham, Plymouth Church—Rev. L. R. Eastman and George W. Bigelow.
Plymouth, Church of the Pilgrims—Rev. G. A. Tewksbury.
Cambridge, North Avenue Church—Rev. David O. Mears and William F. Richardson.
Lawrence, Elliot Church—Rev. John H. Barrows and Hon. William A. Russell.
Worcester, First Church—Rev. N. Mighill and delegate.
Worcester, Salem Street Church—Rev. C. M. Lamson and S. M. Kendall.
Boston, Berkley Street Church—Rev. William B. Wright and delegate.
Methuen, First Church—Rev. L. H. Blake and delegate.
Ware, East Church—Rev. A. E. P. Perkins and Hon. William Hyde.
East Hampton, Payson Church—Rev. S. T. Seelye and Deacon E. H. Sawyer.
Malden, First Church—Rev. J. W. Welman and delegate.
Groveland Church—Rev. J. C. Paine and delegate.
Brimfield, First Church—Rev. W. K. Pierce and William Sherman.
Wakefield Church—Rev. C. R. Bliss and delegate.
Jamaica Plains, Central Church—Rev. J. B. Clarke and Deacon Samuel B. Capen.
Milbury, First Church—Rev. James Wells and I. H. Waters.
Palmer, Second Church—Rev. B. M. Fullerton and delegate.
New-Bedford, Trinitarian Church—Rev. M. C. Julien and J. H. Bartlett or F. A. Washburn.
Lowell, Kirk Street Church—Rev. C. D. Barrows and Hon. Sewall G. Mack.
Conway Church—Rev. Arthur Shirley and Deacon John Clary.
Holyoke, Second Church—Rev. J. L. R. Trask and Moses Newton.
Holliston, First Church—Rev. G. M. Adams and Timothy Daniels.
Westfield, Second Church—Rev. Henry Hopkins and delegate.
Holden Church—Rev. W. A. Lamb and Samuel B. Hubbard.
Lynn, Central Church—Rev. A. H. Currier and S. M. Bubier.

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, Pearl Street Church—Rev. W. L. Gage and W. W. Turner.
Hartford, South Church—Rev. E. P. Parker and Hon. Henry C. Robinson.
Hartford, Asylum Hill Church—Rev. J. H. Twitchell and delegate.
Southport, First Church—Rev. George E. Hill and O. H. Perry.
Fair Haven, First Church—Rev. B. Hart and J. S. Farren.
Meriden, First Church—Rev. Alfred H. Hall and S. B. Little.
Stamford, First Church—Rev. G. B. Wilcox and Rev. S. C. Fessenden.
Cheshire, First Church—Rev. John H. Walcott and S. H. Brooks.
Mystic Bridge, First Church—Rev. W. Clift and William K. Holmes.
Stonington, First Church—Rev. Paul Couch and J. J. Palmer.
Unionville, First Church—Rev. T. E. Davis and Rev. James A. Smith.
Waterbury, Second Church—Rev. E. G. Beckwith, D. D., and Deacon Charles Benedict.
Danbury, First Church—Rev. J. A. Biddle and Deacon C. T. Merwin.
Bristol, First Church—Rev. H. T. Staats and Rev. Mr. Griggs.
South Norwalk, First Church—Rev. H. N. Dunning and delegate.
Bethel, First Church—Rev. George N. Waters and delegate.
Mansfield, First Church—Rev. M. C. Welch and Frederick Freeman.
Norwalk, First Church—Rev. J. Hamilton and delegate.
Saybrook Church—Rev. F. N. Zabriskie, D. D., and W. R. Clark or O. H. Kirtland.
Derby, First Church—Rev. J. H. Vorse and B. F. Culver.
Winsted, First Church—Rev. T. M. Miles and Charles B. Hallett.
Willimantic, First Church—Rev. Horace Winslow and Wolcott Hamlin.
Brookline, First Trinitarian Church—Rev. E. S. Beard and William Woodbridge, M. D.
Bridgeport, First Church—Rev. C. B. Palmer and Rev. G. B. Day.
West Killingly, First Church—Rev. A. F. Keith and Edward L. Kendahll.
Farmington Church—Rev. E. A. Smith and Hon. J. S. Rice.
New-Britain, South Church—Rev. H. L. Griffin and Rev. Samuel Rockwell.
New-Haven, First Church—Rev. Dr. Noble and Dr. W. B. Deforest.

RHODE ISLAND.

Pawtucket, First Church—Rev. J. J. Wooley and Darius Goagh.
Central Falls, First Church—Rev. J. H. Lyon and J. A. Adams.

NEW-YORK.

Albany, First Church—Rev. W. S. Smart, D. D., and Hon. Bradford R. Wood.
Poughkeepsie, First Church—Rev. E. A. Lawrence, Jr., and J. H. Dudley.
Norwich, First Church—Rev. S. S. Scoville and Isaac S. Newton.
Utica, Welsh Church—Rev. R. S. Jones and delegate.
Pulaski, First Church—Rev. James Douglass and William H. Bentley.
Binghamton, First Church—Rev. Edward Taylor, D. D., and E. M. Noyes.
Newark, Valley Church—Rev. J. Clisbe and J. E. Smith.
Owego, First Church—Rev. D. W. Marsh and F. L. Jones.
Homer, First Church—Rev. W. A. Robinson and J. M. Schermerhorn.
Seneca Falls, First Church—Rev. B. F. Bradford and delegate.
Lockport, First Church—Rev. F. W. Cooper and A. K. Potter, or J. A. Ward.

NEW-JERSEY.

Orange, Trinity Church—Rev. R. G. Greene and delegate.
Montclair, First Church—Rev. A. H. Bradford and Deacon Samuel Holmes.
Jersey City, First Church, ——— and Deacon W. H. Bunce.
Chester, First Church—Rev. F. A. Johnson and J. D. Evans.
Newark, Belleville Avenue Church—Rev. G. M. Boynton and John Grant.
Newark, First Church—Rev. W. B. Brown and David Ripley.
Orange Valley Church—Deacon Lowell Mason and Robert H. Thayer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Central Church—Rev. James R. Danforth and Nelson T. Evans.
Pittsburg, Welsh Church—Rev. H. E. Thomas and E. Davis.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, Welsh Church—Rev. G. Griffiths and delegate.
Cleveland, First Church—Rev. S. H. Lee and delegate.
Cleveland, Euclid Avenue Church—Rev. J. A. Twitchell and Hon. H. C. Ford.
Mansfield, First Church—Rev. S. B. Bell and William R. Brinkerhoff.
Columbus, First Church—Rev. R. G. Hutchins and Deacon F. C. Sessions.
Painesville, First Church—Rev. J. A. Daly and L. A. Porter.
Mount Vernon, First Church—Rev. E. B. Burrows and Z. E. Taylor.
Harmer Church—Rev. J. H. Jenkins and delegate.

MICHIGAN.

Kalamazoo, First Church—Rev. Francis Russell and delegate.
Jackson, First Church—Rev. Moses Smith and Charles H. Bennett.
Grand Rapids, First Church—Rev. J. M. Smith and Hon. J. S. L. Withey.
Flint, First Church—Rev. R. Cordley and William L. Smith.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Forty-seventh Street Church—Rev. E. F. Williams and C. B. Bouton.
Kewanee, First Church—Rev. James Tompkins and G. A. Palmer.
Springfield, First Church—Rev. E. W. Bacon and delegate.
Lombard, First Church—Rev. Charles Caverno and Deacon J. Claflin.
Rockford, First Church—Rev. Wilder Smith and J. R. Bartlett.
Elgin, First Church—Rev. C. E. Dickenson and William G. Hubbard.
Beardstown, First Church—Rev. J. H. Shay and J. H. Shaw.
Moline, First Church—Rev. E. C. Barnard and Rev. H. L. Bullen.
Galesburg, Galesburg Church—Rev. Mr. Williston and delegate.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Mayflower Church—Rev. N. A. Hyde and E. D. Olin.
Indianapolis, Plymouth Church—Rev. O. S. Deane and A. G. Willard.
Michigan City, First Church—Rev. Evarts Kent and W. G. Peck, or W. C. Kent.
Terre Haute, First Church—Rev. E. F. Howe and Dr. W. Elder.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, Olivet Church—Rev. M. W. Reed and J. M. Ewing.
Madison, First Church—Rev. C. H. Richards and F. J. Lamb.

IOWA.

Waterloo, First Church—Rev. A. A. Ellsworth and J. W. Goodrich.
Grinnell, First Church—Rev. Mr. Chamberlain and J. B. Grinnell.
Davenport, First Church—Rev. J. G. Merrill and G. W. Cable.
Burlington, First Church—Rev. William Salter and Hon. Charles Beardsley.
Des Moines, Plymouth Church—Rev. A. L. Frisbie and M. A. Niles.

KANSAS.

Topeka, First Church—Rev. Linus Blakslev and Ira H. Smith.
Lawrence, Plymouth Church—John Charleton.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis, Plymouth Church—Rev. Henry A. Stimson and Hon. A. H. Young.
St. Paul, Plymouth Church—Rev. C. M. Terry and Rev. Richard Hall.

MISSOURI.

Hannibal, First Church—Rev. William H. Savage and Rev. E. B. Turner.
St. Louis, Pilgrim Church—Rev. C. L. Goodell and Hon. W. Currier.
St. Louis, First Trinitarian Church—Rev. T. M. Post, D. D., and delegate.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, First Church—Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., and Hon. Francis H. Smith.

Of the ministers without charge the following have accepted the invitation to sit in the council: Rev. John S. C. Abbott, Fair Haven, Conn.; Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., New-Haven, Conn.; Rev. Timothy Dwight, D. D., New-Haven, Conn.; Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, Grinnell, Iowa; Rev. Dr. James W. Strong, Northfield, Minn.; Rev. Samuel Walker, D. D., Cleveland, Ohio, and President Fairchild, of Oberlin College. Mr. Halliday says that six or eight others will undoubtedly accept the invitation, but as they have not notified him officially, he does not feel at liberty to give their names.

Of the total number of churches invited, 129 have accepted, and twenty-nine have declined the invitation, leaving fourteen to be heard from.

THE PROPOSED ANDOVER COUNCIL.

On Sunday afternoon Profs. Smyth, Churchill, and Mead, representing the Andover Theological Seminary, presented to Mr. Thomas J. Tilney, the clerk of Plymouth Church, the letter which was prepared last week by the Andover church inviting Plymouth to join with it in the holding of a mutual council for the investigation of the charges against Henry Ward Beecher, with the understanding that if the invited church refused to join in the request the Seminary Church would call an ex parte council. As there will not be any business meeting of Plymouth Church until next week, owing to the meeting of the Advisory Council, no action upon the latter can be taken before one week from Friday, without a special meeting. As one of the questions to be submitted to the Advisory Council is whether there is to be any further investigation or not, it is probable that the answer of the church to the letter from Andover will be embraced in the decision of the council.

A CHILD'S ABDUCTION.

On Saturday evening last Mrs. Baxter, of No. 317 Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D., took her step-daughter, Jessie Augusta Shields, aged ten years, on a shopping excursion. On reaching the corner of Grand and Fourth streets she dispatched the child to a neighboring candy store, while she herself entered an oyster saloon. The girl failing to return, Mrs. Baxter became greatly alarmed, and after ascertaining that she had not returned to their home, informed the Police authorities. A man named Richard Painter, living at No. 43 Front street, was arrested on suspicion of having abducted the child, but there being no evidence to sustain the charge, he was discharged.

The girl was discovered yesterday by the Police of this City, and Superintendent Walling telegraphed the fact to Superintendent Waddy, of Brooklyn, together with the announcement that the girl had confessed that she had been brought here and outraged, and that from what she said the man Painter had really been instrumental in her abduction, if nothing more. Upon the strength of these statements, officers were again sent to effect the arrest of Painter, whom they succeeded in taking into custody late last evening. Officers will be dispatched to-day to bring the prisoner to Police Head-quarters.

PROGRESS OF THE REVIVAL.

THE HIPPODROME SERVICES.

THE AUDIENCES ON A RAINY DAY—A LARGER ATTENDANCE OF CLERGYMEN THAN USUAL—MR. MOODY'S SERMONS AND THE INCIDENTS OF THE MEETINGS.

The rain did not diminish perceptibly the attendance at the noon-day meeting held by Messrs. Moody and Sankey yesterday, and did not in the least dampen the ardor of those who were present. The plan of the meeting was somewhat changed, Mr. Moody acting more as a director than as a leader. He led but once in prayer, and did not speak at all during the whole service. There was a much larger gathering of clergymen than usual, among them Rev. Drs. Anderson, Holme, Armitage, Ball, Osborne, and Fulton, and Rev. Messrs. Arnold, McArthur, and Learelle, Baptists; Rev. Drs. Hall, Booth, and Conklin, Presbyterians; Dr. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and Rev. Mr. Sabine, Episcopalians; Rev. Drs. Rogers and Ormiston, Reformed; Rev. Drs. Vail, Abbott, and McAllister, and Rev. Mr. Harris, Methodists; and Rev. Drs. Taylor and Hepworth, and Rev. Messrs. Virgin and Plisted, Congregationalists. After the singing of "Pass me not, O gentle Saviour," the requests for prayer were read by D. Stuart Dodge. Four were for only sons; one was for a son for whose conversion a mother had prayed twenty-six years; another from a mother asking prayers for her children, one of whom is inclined to be dissipated; another requested prayers that her eldest son might speedily be converted, and that the burdens on an anxious mother's heart may soon be removed; another mother requested prayers for her whole family; five requests were from wives for their husbands; another was from a wife who has been praying for her husband for forty years; another requested prayers for her husband, who has fallen into the deepest sin; a father asked prayers for his son; a sister for her father, brothers, and sisters; another request from a sister asked prayers for four brothers and three sisters; another for the only surviving son of a large family, who is an officer in the British Army, but who is now dying of consumption; another for a young man exposed to temptation in the Army; another from an anxious inquirer that he may find Christ; another for a man dying of consumption; another for one who rejects Christ and will not attend the meetings; another from a teacher asking prayers for her Sunday-school class, and especially for one member, a young man who is going to ruin because of drink; another from Rutgers College asking prayers for students among whom there is a widespread religious feeling; another from Cornell University asking prayers for both Professors and students. The requests were then remembered in prayer by Rev. Dr. A. D. Vail. "Lord, I hear of showers of blessings" was sung, and Rev. Dr. John Hall read the opening verses of the Fortieth Psalm, offering upon them the following comments: "I waited patiently for the Lord, and He inclined unto me and heard my cry." We must tell sinners that the prayers of the workers will not save them, but they must go and have dealings with the Almighty. They must wait upon the Lord. It is an easy thing to feel emotion when thousands around us are full of the same emotion, but the true measure of our feeling is our emotion when we are alone. "He inclined unto me, and He heard my cry." Now look, in the next place, at the condition in which the suppliant was. "He brought me out of a horrible pit, and out of the miry clay." The horrible pit is like that in which the drunkard is; like that in which the young man is that spent yesterday where he dare not tell his mother or his sister; like that in which the dishonest man is who is entangled in his own frauds, and unable to see how he can begin to be honest; like that in which any sinner is. The most reputable man in our churches who has his sins upon him and has never carried them to the cross is in a horrible pit. "He brought me up." It is well for ministers to labor, but when all the work is done God brings the sinner up. When the Lord does His work, He does it well. It is not incomplete. "He brought me up and set my feet upon a rock, and established my goings." We know what our rock is. Our rock is perfect, and it is Christ. Every man is safe when his feet are on that rock. We have a great many people going in an uncertain way—with Christ to-day and the world to-morrow. But there is no doubt about the man who has his feet set on the rock Christ Jesus. As Dr. Hall closed, Mr. Moody offered prayer and the audience sang "What a friend I have in Jesus." Rev. Dr. Abbott led in prayer and Rev. Dr. Armitage addressed the audience, following up the subject of prayer. Mr. Sankey then sang as a solo, "Keep praying at the door." Rev. Dr. Taylor spoke a few words, the doxology was sung, and Rev. Dr. Booth pronounced the benediction.

THE EVENING MEETING.

Nearly six thousand persons were in the large hall of the Hippodrome at the meeting held last evening. A very large proportion of the audience was composed of ladies. The services were opened by the singing of the 37th hymn, "Tell me the old, old story." Mr. Sankey then sang:

What means this eager, anxious throng,
Which moves with busy haste along?

Mr. Moody read the fifteenth chapter of first Corinthians, and, after the singing of the "Rock of Ages," said that he would like to continue the subject of Sunday night. We don't want to get away from the Gospel. It is too precious. "The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because He has anointed me to preach the Gospel." Whom is the Gospel to be preached to? There is a certain class of people who think the Gospel is "good for drunkards, and thieves, and that kind of people, but they draw around them their self-righteous robes and say the Gospel is not for them. There are many of these self-righteous Pharisees, who seem to think that the Gospel is not for them. The Gospel is not for a certain class. The Gospel makes no distinction. It proclaims that it is for all; I pity the man who makes any distinction! All have to come to God in one way, and that by believing in the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Christ died for every man and not for any certain class. The Jews had the idea that the Gospel was for them only. Christ had hard work in making his disciples believe that this was so. They believed that Christ's blood was shed only for the Jews, and they could hardly believe Christ when he said: "Go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." God is not mocking you. He gave the Gospel for all men, and He intends that all men may receive and be blessed and saved by it. The Gospel takes in all. There is no one who has fallen so low but what they can be saved if they will believe in Christ. Some people again try to make out that sins are only mistakes. Let us call things by their right names. Every one of us has sinned, and as we received sin by the first Adam so we must lose it by the second Adam. Christ did not come to make us miserable and wretched, but He came to make us happy. The audience then sung "Whosoever heareth." Dr. Booth offered prayer, and the meeting was brought to a close by the singing of the "Rock of Ages."

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Immediately after the close of the meeting a short prayer-meeting was held in the same room, which was conducted by Rev. Dr. Rogers. The opening prayer was by Rev. Mr. Abbott. The hymn "I am praying for you" was sung, followed by prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Hamilton. Dr. Rogers spoke a few words, following out the ideas presented by Mr. Moody in his evening sermon, and exhorting the people to come to Christ. Several hymns were sung, and the audience separated.

At the time the prayer-meeting was being held in the large hall a young men's meeting was held in the small hall. It was of very short duration, and was led part of the time by Mr. Moody himself. Both he and Mr. Sankey, however, spent most of their time after the evening meeting in the inquiry rooms, which were filled by a large crowd. To-day the regular noon-day meeting and an evening meeting at 8 o'clock will be held, the latter followed by a young men's meeting at 9 o'clock.

THE HARVEST QUEEN DISASTER.

It was expected that the Adriatic would be libeled yesterday by the owners of the Harvest Queen, but Mr. Charles Lamson, one of the company, said that they had not as yet made final preparations for such a course. They did, he said, intend to libel the Adriatic, and the case was now in the hands of their lawyers. As soon as the vessel shall have been libeled an inquiry will take place here, but this cannot be done until the Captain and the officers arrive at this port. They did not come out with the Adriatic on the last trip, having been probably detained in consequence of the inquiry by the Board of Trade at Liverpool.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY.

In the case of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, against William S. King, which is being heard before Commissioner Wight, the witnesses, William H. Webb and Samuel G. Harriot, were again called yesterday, but failed to appear. Mr. Bennett said he had been informed by Mr. Harriot's counsel that Mr. Harriot objected to the proceedings before Commissioner Wight as being without legal authority. The Commissioner, Mr. Harriot thought, had no power to take evidence in the case. Mr. Goodwin said it was rather late in the day to make such an objection, as Mr. Harriot had already recognized Mr. Wight's authority and jurisdiction. Mr. Bennett said that when they proceeded to enforce, as they would do, the penalties for non-attendance of witnesses these questions would be decided. He then read from the Statutes of Minnesota, section 307, chapter 41, providing for the taking of testimony in civil cases in which citizens of that State were concerned; also from the Revised Statutes of this State. He also remarked that he had been informed that in the case of Mr. Frederick Billings that gentleman could and would explain his transactions with Harriot & Noyes. His absence at present was unavoidable. Mr. Goodwin said he would like to cross-examine Mr. Harriot in regard to his relations with Mr. Stockwell. They had never denied that Mr. King had received money from Mr. Stockwell, but it had no reference to the Washington business, and he thought he could bring this out in his examination of Mr. Harriot.

Commissioner Wight then adjourned the case to 10 A. M. to-day.

THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK GAME ASSOCIATION--PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE LAWS DISCUSSED.

The usual monthly meeting of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game was held last evening at the residence of Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Vice President of the society, No. 96 East Twentieth street. The chair was occupied by Mr. Royal Phelps, President, and a large number of members were in attendance. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the President read a long list of communications received during the past months from the Middle and Western States. The majority were from the organizers of newly-formed protective associations, modeled after the New-York society, requesting copies of game laws, by-laws, and such other information as they most needed. Several gratifying testimonials to the valuable services performed by the association in protecting game in New-York and the commendable manner in which its example was being followed by other States were also read and placed on file. Mr. Roosevelt said that he had invited the Assembly Committee on Game Laws to attend the meeting. Mr. Sherman, the Chairman, had replied, regretting their inability to be present, but requesting the association to put itself in communication with his committee. Mr. Ludington, on behalf of the Committee on Amendments to the Game Laws, stated that the bill forwarded by the association had been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Kennaday, and the Chairman of the Committee on Internal Affairs had promised the latter to report it. The reports of various other committees were then presented, and the bill of Mr. C. E. Whiteside, senior counsel, for services performed during the past year, amounting to $517 62, and that of Mr. Cuthbert, junior counsel, for $166, were ordered to be paid.

Mr. Alfred W. Craven stated that he had promised some Washington Market game-dealers to present their views to the association in relation to the sale of venison. They propose that deer be killed in November and December only, and sold up to March 1, instead of Feb. 1, as now. They complained that they were unable to dispose of the game within the prescribed time, as venison had scarcely more than begun to come in when the season for its sale expired. In addition, they claimed to be unable to dispose of the vast quantities of venison coming in from the West during the month of January. Counsel for the association was of opinion that it would be impossible to pass any law preventing the killing of deer in September and October, there being among the members of the Legislature too many sportsmen who went shooting in these months. As to extending the sale of game to March 1, he thought it would be impracticable, for the reason that often the game would not keep. Most of the late game, to be sure, came from the West, but if that were allowed to be sold here, they could not protect their own game. Besides, the sale of frozen game late in the season was very unhealthy. It was first frozen for a month, then thawed for a similar period, and, should it be sold in that condition in our warm Spring days, it would be anything but healthy food. As it was, the greater portion of it was only kept from becoming putrid by being cooked up with spices, in which condition it was served in the restaurants of this City. The same remarks applied to frozen fish, the fat of which, under the thawing process, became decomposed and destroyed the flavor, so that after being frozen for any length of time the choicest fish lost its flavor, and became no better than the poorest. Their Game laws, he thought, were so nearly perfect now that it would be difficult to improve them, and he should therefore vote against any change. Mr. Phelps also opposed any concessions to dealers, or change in the Game laws, and the matter was dropped. The resignation of Gouverneur Morris, Jr., was accepted, and the meeting adjourned. The members were subsequently entertained at supper by Mr. Roosevelt.

CROWDED COURT QUARTERS.

MEETING OF THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE ON COUNTY AFFAIRS—CHAMBERS FOR THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Recorder Hackett, Judge Gildersleeve, and District Attorney Phelps appeared yesterday before the Aldermanic Committee on County Affairs—Messrs. Lysaght, Howland, and Guntzer—for the purpose of urging them to recommend the passage of a resolution providing additional room for the Court of General Sessions. The present limited quarters of that court have been a subject of discussion by the Aldermen during the past two months—but no conclusion was arrived at. After many debates, the matter was sent back to the committee with instructions to examine various buildings and report which would be most suitable for the court. It was then proposed to assign the rooms now used by the Marine Court in the "brown stone building in the park" to the Court of General Sessions, but as these rooms are on the fourth story they are manifestly unsuitable, and the Judges will not consent to take them for court purposes.

Alderman Lysaght, the Chairman of the committee, explained the object of the meeting, after which Recorder Hackett referred to the large amount of business transacted by the Court of General Sessions, and the necessity of assigning more rooms to it. He said that it was an extraordinary thing for Judges to have to travel from day to day to get quarters which were absolutely necessary. It was, too, a monstrous thing to have to hold court on the second or third story of a building. The tax officials had possession of the rooms which should be assigned to the Court of General Sessions, and which, he thought, properly belonged to that court.

Alderman Howland said that the principal difficulty the Aldermen had to contend against was that they would have to find new quarters for the Tax Commissioners and the Receiver of Taxes and his assistants. They had leased rooms at No. 27 Chambers street for a branch of the Marine Court, but the Controller was opposed to their action. Besides, the appropriation for leasing new quarters or for rents was exhausted. He thought the room occupied by the City Library, in the City Hall, could be devoted to some other purpose. Deputy Commissioner Gumbleton remarked that the City Library was under the control of the Board of Aldermen.

Alderman Howland (to Recorder Hackett)—Suppose we give you all the brown-stone building, except the tax offices—would that do?

Recorder Hackett—It would not. That would place us in about the same position as we are at present, because we could not have a court in the upper story of the building.

Alderman Howland inquired if the Clerk's offices of the Court of General Sessions could not be removed to the upper portion of the building. District Attorney Phelps replied that the Clerk's offices should be near his own, so as to facilitate the public business.

Judge Gildersleeve remarked that the Court of General Sessions could make good use of the Marine Court-rooms in the upper story of the building. They could assign them to juries for their deliberations. At present they had no proper accommodations for juries. The juries who desired to consider the evidence in various cases were consigned to cold, damp quarters. He had heard that in two cases verdicts were suddenly arrived at which might have taken reasonable time if the juries were properly quartered.

Alderman Howland asked whether the rooms now occupied by the Tax Commissioners would be converted into a court if they should be vacated?

District Attorney Phelps replied that one portion of it would probably be converted into a court-room, and the other into a Grand Jury room. It would also be necessary, he thought, to have a retiring room for the Judges.

Mr. Coughlin, Chief Clerk of the Marine Court, said that if the committee took any part of the quarters devoted to the Marine Court, the Judges of that court hoped they would take all. They would be satisfied with quarters in the City Hall. By the act of 1813 the court could not be located outside of the limits of the City Hall Park.

Alderman Seerey said he was willing to give the rooms used by the Marine Court to the Court of General Sessions.

Recorder Hackett replied that the Judges would never consent to hold court in the third or fourth story of the building. He added that the Judges' consent to use the quarters assigned to them was necessary, and they would not be satisfied with the rooms now used by the Marine Court.

After some further remarks, the committee adjourned to examine various chambers in the City Hall, with a view to see if rooms in the building could not be assigned to the Marine Court, and also to ascertain if new quarters could not be provided for the Tax Commissioners. They will make a report on the subject at the next meeting of the Aldermen.

OPERATIONS OF A GANG OF ROUGHS.

On Saturday night a dangerous gang of roughs in Guttenberg, N. J., known as the "Modocs," started on a tour through the town. They first got drunk and then went to a dance at a saloon on the Bull's Ferry, kept by a man named O'Keefe, with the avowed purpose of breaking it up. A terrible brawl was begun immediately after their arrival, during which knives and revolvers were freely used. Alexander Clemens, a young man who attempted to resist their intrusion, received several stab wounds about the head and body, and was so seriously injured that his life is thought to be in danger. Hearing some one say that he was killed, the gang fled and separated. Charles Moore, who is their reputed leader, went home and quarreled with his sister whom he kicked and beat in a brutal manner. The latter procured a warrant yesterday for his arrest, but he has not yet been found. Several former members of this gang are serving terms in State Prison.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The amount received for Croton water rents and penalties last week was $9,461 49.

Annie Kavanagh, a young woman employed as a nurse at No. 1 West Thirty-eighth street, died suddenly yesterday while in a fit.

A rabid dog bit Patrolman Murphy, of the Fourth Precinct, at No. 2 New Chambers street yesterday, and was shot by the policeman.

The dry goods store of D. Maguire, No. 703 Fulton street, was entered by thieves some time during Sunday night, and $500 worth of silk and velvet goods stolen.

The following is the weekly report of Chamberlain Tappan: Balance in the City Treasury Feb. 5, $935,362 89; receipts last week, $1,444,485 50; payments, $472,664 55; balance Feb. 12, $1,607,184 04.

Thomas Prendergast, aged fifteen years, of No. 63 Washington street, was last night struck on the head by some unknown person and dangerously wounded. He was cared for at the New-York Hospital.

A fair was opened in the Church of the Divine Paternity last evening, for the increase of the building fund for a mission chapel. Rev. Dr. Chapin made the opening address, and there was singing by Miss Thursby and others.

Mr. John S. Hulin, stationer and lithographer, at No. 440 Broadway, corrects the statement that his stock was injured by the recent fire. No damage of any consequence was done and his business continues without interruption.

A colored woman named Margaret Woodby, of No. 138 Thompson street, was arrested last evening by Detective Murphy, of the Eighth Precinct, on suspicion of having stolen a gold watch and chain, $125 in money, and a diamond ring, all valued at $262, from George A. Belmore, of French's Hotel.

Mrs. Emma C. Moulton has been before the Examining Committee of the Church of the Pilgrims, (Rev. Dr. Storrs,) and will be proposed for admission on Sunday next. Mr. Joshua Van Cott has recently been elected a member of the Examining Committee of the Church of the Pilgrims.

While Matthew Fagan, aged forty-two, a fireman employed at the establishment of Harper Brothers, in Franklin square, was engaged yesterday in oiling the engine while it was in motion, he was struck on the head by the crank and instantly killed.

The Produce Exchange Board of Managers formally rescinded yesterday the resolution of Dec. 2, imposing an annual tax on the representatives of the press. A large number of the members of the Exchange made the request for this action, thus securing the prompt restoration of the properly accredited representatives of the press to the old relationship to the Exchange—that of freedom to the usual courtesies of the Exchange.

Mr. Charles A. Welling, whose house, at No. 18 East Thirty-sixth street, was entered by thieves on Friday evening, says the robbers gained access to the second floor from the outside, going over the porch, and not by false keys, as reported. He also calls attention to the fact that the porches of many residences in this City are so constructed that it is easy for burglars to effect an entrance by climbing over them.

Between three and four thousand packages containing valentines passed through the unpaid department of the Post Office yesterday. These are all examined, and those containing any writing whatever are charged full postal rates, realizing a considerable sum from this source alone. The number of letters containing valentines was estimated at about twenty per cent. greater in number than that of last year.

The funeral of John H. Bush, Assistant Foreman of Engine No. 30, who died from injuries received at the Broadway fire, took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 25 Christopher street. The services were held on Sunday, Rev. Mr. Egbert, of the Memorial Protestant Episcopal Church, officiating. The remains were taken from the house accompanied by the wife and kinsmen of the deceased, and an escort of twenty firemen from Companies Nos. 18 and 30, besides the pall-bearers. The body was taken to Paramus, N. J., where the final services were held.

Richard E. Stilwell, Deputy Clerk and United States Commissioner in the United States Circuit Court, retires from the former position to-day after a continued service there of over thirty-five years. He still holds his position as Commissioner, and will open an office at No. 247 Broadway. Mr. Stilwell is succeeded by Joseph M. Deuel, Assistant United States District Attorney, whose resignation of the latter position was sent in a few days ago, to take effect yesterday. By virtue of his office as Deputy Clerk he also succeeds to that of United States Commissioner.

BROOKLYN.

The first meeting of the new Democratic General Committee will be held to-night.

The amount collected by Register Whitney for arrears of taxes during the past week was $45,235 65.

Numerous remonstrances have been made against the opening of Twenty-eighth street from Third to Fifth avenue.

The "Ours" Dramatic Society will hold its third entertainment at No. 495 Third street, on Wednesday evening, the 23d inst.

The committee appointed by the Grand Army of the Republic to make the necessary preparations for the celebration of Decoration Day will meet in the City Hall this evening, for the purpose of appointing subcommittees.

No result has yet been arrived at in the Jacobs-Cavanagh contested election case. The State Senate Committee had a meeting yesterday, and heard additional testimony in regard to the recent canvass. The testimony is all in, and the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

A plan was yesterday submitted to the Mayor by the Chief Engineer of the Park Commissioners, for the widening of Joralemon street from Court to Fulton street. The object of the change is to make more room in front of the Court-house, where there is an intersection of horse railroad tracks.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Court of Sessions at White Plains, Judge Gifford presiding, was engaged yesterday in the trial of criminal cases.

A few days ago some scoundrel poured a quantity of kerosene oil into a well at the corner of Drake avenue and Huguenot street, New-Rochelle, which has for years supplied the residents of that neighborhood with pure water.

Elisha Purdy, who died at White Plains about three weeks ago, left a will, by which he bequeathed his property, valued at $20,000, to a niece of his wife, who, until a few years ago, was a total stranger to him. The will will be contested by relatives of the deceased, on the ground of the mental incapacity of the testator at the time the will was made, and undue influence.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Blaine Campaign Club has been organized in Camden.

The sum of $24,785 57 in taxes and assessments was collected in Jersey City last week.

William F. Sayre, a Newark surveyor, died suddenly in a fit on Sunday, at his residence in Orange street.

The annual session of the Newark M. E. Conference will be held in the Halsey Street Church, in Newark, beginning March 29.

Early yesterday morning a track-walker in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company found a large package of valuable laces near the track at Waverly. The package had evidently been thrown from a freight car by thieves.

In the Passaic County Court yesterday Susan M. Vreeland and Henry R. Vreeland, her husband, who were convicted of assault and battery on Ralph Vreeland, were sentenced to the State Prison, the woman for three years and the man for six months.

Peter Galvin, who is said to be an English thief, was arrested in Newark at a late hour Sunday night on suspicion of having committed a burglary at John H. Crawford's cigar store in Orange street. He was found concealed in the neighborhood of the place.

The jury in the case of Sylvester Viersbaum, of Somerset County, returned a verdict "that deceased was robbed of his money between the evening of Jan. 26 and the afternoon of Jan. 27, and that he came to his death from bruises on his person, exposure, and other causes to the jury unknown."

The residents of West New-York, Weehawken, and Dallytown, in the northern part of Hudson County, are agitating the question of separating themselves from Union Township and being incorporated in a new township. A bill for that purpose will be presented to the Legislature before the close of the session.

Thomas Hofflinger, a resident of Vincentown, was accidentally shot and killed on Saturday while standing in S. F. Pancoast's barroom in Camden. The charge entered the face below the right eye and passed out at the top of his head, blowing a great portion of the skull away. Hofflinger was eighteen years old.

Two young women named Mary Matthews and Julia Day were arrested in Newark yesterday on complaint of Mrs. Emma J. Caldwell, of No. 224 Eighth avenue, who charges them with having attempted to poison her two daughters, aged respectively thirteen and ten years, by giving them lozenges impregnated with arsenic. The prisoners, who declare their innocence, are held for examination.

Theodore Durancey, aged nine years, was committed to the County Jail yesterday, to await trial on a charge of breaking and entering a Pennsylvania Railroad freight car in Jersey City, and stealing therefrom a large quantity of oats. Albert Fahring, a milkman, to whom he sold the oats, was arrested and held for receiving stolen goods. Durancey's brother, aged twelve years, is an inmate of the State Reform School, where he was sent after being convicted of larceny.

In the Passaic County Court of General Sessions yesterday, Freeholder William S. Perry was placed on trial on an indictment charging him with malfeasance in office. The indictment charges him with purchasing timber at four cents a foot and selling it to the county at five and a half cents, and that the number of feet actually bought was 416, while he charged for 432. Another count charges that the men employed were to be charged to the county at $2 75 per day, while they were really paid but $1 75. The trial will be continued to-day.

THE MARTENS TRAGEDY.

On the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 11, Antoine Martens, who kept a cigar store and lived at No. 213 East Twenty-eighth street, during an attack of jealousy, shot Thomas Rogers, a member of Engine Company No. 18, whom he suspected of having been criminally intimate with his wife, wounding him four times, and immediately thereafter shot himself through the head, killing himself instantly. Rogers, who was seriously wounded, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he remained for two weeks, and recovered. The details of the tragedy were fully published in THE TIMES of Jan. 12. Yesterday Superintendent Walling received a letter from the father of the deceased, of which the following is a copy:

BORGERHAUT, Jan. 29, 1876.

To the Chief of Police:

The undersigned, Martens, ex-Commissioner of Police of the Town of Antwerp, living Rue des Cirque, No. 19, at Borgerhaut, (Antwerp,) father of Mr. Antoine Martens, cigar-maker, living in New-York, at No. 213 East Twenty-eighth street, where he opened a cigar store, and who, according to the Belgian journal *Echo du Parlement* of the 28th inst., killed his wife's lover and after blew his brains out, begs you to have the kindness to inform him in regard to the facts, and if there is any truth in the report. Also, if he has any children, what was his social position, and if his wife remains in possession of his property. When he left my roof at Antwerp he was provided with a large sum of money to open a business in New-York. He was an industrious young man, not at all extravagant, and I shall be bitterly and cruelly tried if the sad news is true. Hoping, Mr. the Chief of Police, that you will take my requests in consideration, and that you will send me an answer as soon as possible, so that my mind may be relieved of anxiety, I remain your humble servant,
A. MARTENS.

The Superintendent will institute the necessary inquiries in regard to the antecedents of the deceased, his circumstances prior to and at the time of his death, and also as to the whereabouts of his widow, and will send all the information obtainable to Antwerp.

A SINGULAR VERDICT.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Woltman in the case of Dennis Carr, aged forty-five years, who, on the 5th inst., was found, as alleged, on the sidewalk in New-Bowery, near Madison street, in a bleeding and disabled condition, by Officer Mink, of the Fourth Precinct, and taken to the Oak Street Station, where he shortly afterward died. The testimony showed that he had been in a liquor saloon near where he was found during the evening, and had been grossly intoxicated, but there was not a particle of evidence to prove that he had fallen on the sidewalk after leaving, or that his injuries had been in any way self-inflicted. On the contrary, John Callahan, of No. 357 Pearl street, who found Carr lying on the sidewalk, testified that he saw Officer Mink "tap" the deceased several times on the head with his club. With this evidence before them the jury found that Carr had come to his death by injuries received by falling on the sidewalk while under the influence of liquor. The testimony of Dr. Cushman, who made the post mortem examination, showed that there were abrasions on the nose, forehead, and left cheek, a lacerated wound over the ear and another of like character immediately behind it. In addition there was a fracture of the base of the skull extending from ear to ear, and a large extravasation of blood on the left side of the brain. But the jury evidently did not stop to consider that these multiplied injuries could hardly have been received from a fall upon the pavement. As the case is now left it is probable that there will be a further investigation.

DR. WORMS' CAPTOR.

T. P. Shallcross, Special Agent of the Post Office Department at Washington, through whose efforts the arrest of Dr. Worms was made recently at Montreal, Canada, was in this City yesterday, and visited the Post Office building. Mr. Shallcross says there is little to add to the statements already published. The accused had been committed for extradition upon charges of forgery, and was now in custody awaiting the arrival of the necessary papers from the Governor of Pennsylvania. A writ of habeas corpus has been taken out by the defendant's counsel, upon the ground that no case had been made out under the extradition treaty. This is made returnable to-day. Mr. Shallcross says the feeling is very strong in Montreal against the proceedings had, not altogether as to the one in question, but against giving up any one under the extradition treaty. He further says there is a colony in Montreal of those who have "left their country for their country's good," and it has often been remarked of travelers from the United States alighting at Montreal, that they must be either absconding criminals or detectives in search of criminals. Mr. Shallcross left for Washington last evening.

FUNERAL OF A CLERGYMAN.

The funeral of Rev. Christopher A. Farrell, late of St. Thomas' Catholic Church, Mamaroneck, took place yesterday at St. Gabriel's Church, East 37th street. Father Clowry celebrated a solemn requiem mass over the remains, and Father William A. O'Neil delivered a funeral oration. Among the clergymen present were Revs. Matthew Hart, of New-Haven, Conn., William Hart, of Naugatuck, Conn., Hugh Brody, of Ansonia, John Quin, of Danbury, Conn., James Cole, of Mount Vernon, Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, Rev. Dr. R. L. Burtsell, Rev. Messrs. B. Gilligan, H. C. McDowell, Gabriel Healy, McCready, McCauley, O'Neil, Maguire, McEntee, Conron, McEvoy, Penny, Flannelly, Taaffe, of Brooklyn, Killeen, of Newark, N. J. Lynch, Corkery, Drumgoole, McNamee, of Morisania, and Coyle. The remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery.

WOULD YOU SAVE LIFE?
Then keep a box of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR always at hand. Many a child has been burned to death that might have been saved by it. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—Miss Kate Shanaham, Mrs. Hartley, J. Cohnfeld, Z. Cohnfeld, W. J. Massey, Charles F. Brooker, A. Vanvelsor, Mrs. A. Vanvelsor, Miss E. Vanvelsor, Mrs. Donn Piatt, Mrs. Riber, J. E. Bedard, James B. Boyd, Mr. Cassils, G. Mackensie, Robert Gibson, Norman Robertson, C. W. Russell, W. P. Watts, Samuel Latham, George Shaw, Mrs. George Shaw, Mr. Lehmaier, Emile Merriggio, Mrs. Marie Merriggio, S. B. Marriott, J. W. Blake, Mr. Davidson, D. B. Ervin, Alfred T. White, Henry Triadorfer, Mrs. B. W. Boulton, F. W. Cumberland, Rev. W. A. Newbold, Alex. B. Adam, Mr. Bayley, V. M. Moore, D. McBurney Hunter, W. A. Chapman, William Goulding, A. B. Peach, J. Van Note, G. T. Arnold, J. Seaman, Mrs. J. Seamon, W. H. Butty, Fred. Dockray, T. W. Ittmann, T. D. Evans, James White, J. W. Kinnear, William Katzenberger, John Potter, Mrs. John Potter, Mr. Kirchoffer, Mrs. Kirchoffer, Miss Kirchoffer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:54 | Sun sets.....5:34 | Moon rises.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:41 | Gov. Island.12:30 | Hell Gate...1:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......MONDAY, Feb. 14.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Andes, (Br.,) Miller, Savanilla and Port au Prince, Pim, Forwood & Co.

Barks Jessy, (Br.,) Symons, Rio de Janeiro, Thomas Norton; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, Bermuda, E. S. Tucker; Armonia, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Valencia, Spain, James Henry.

Brigs Ennis, Dyer, Oporto, Swan & Son; S. Harland, Lukeman, Cardenas, Cuba, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Treasure, Henderson, Boston, Mass., Charles Taing; John Mosser, Rhodes, Norfolk, Isaac E. Staples; Susan Stetson, Lewis, Brunswick, Ga., Warren Ray.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Croft, (Br.,) Hodgson, Malta Jan. 8, Catania 15th, Messina 17th, Palermo 19th, Malaga 20th, and Gibraltar 27th, with mdse. to Phelps, Bros. & Co.—vessel to J. S. Tucker & Co. Experienced a heavy northerly gale, Jan. 31, during which had ventilator houses of hatches carried away; Feb. 6, had a heavy gale, with very confused sea, during which shipped large quantities of water; since had variable weather.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Stevens, Fernandina Feb. 9, Brunswick, Ga., 10th, and Port Royal 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Columbia, (Br.,) Montgomery, Bordeaux Jan. 16, via Halifax Feb. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced westerly gales and high seas; Jan. 28, had a fearful hurricane from N. W.; Feb. 3, saw some drift ice and a large iceberg in lat. 45 22, lon. 48 10; Feb. 9, put into Halifax for coal; 13th, 85 miles from Fire Island, signalized a steamer bound E., supposed to be of State Line; 80 miles, passed a steamer supposed to be of Inman Line.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Sherwood, New-Orleans Jan. 23, Tampico 26th, Tuxpan 27th, Vera Cruz Feb. 1, Campeache 3d, Progreso 4th, and Havana 9th, with mdse. and 8 passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Ship Constantine, Creevey, London 35 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Moore, London Jan. 3, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Kraljevica, (Aust.,) Sverlinga, Dublin Jan 6, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Was ordered to Baltimore and proceeded.

Bark Zio Lorenzo, (Ital.,) Brignetti, Limerick 38 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager. Came a southern passage and had fine weather; is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Graf Moltke, (Ger.,) Chef, Stettin Dec. 1, with empty barrels to order—vessel to Dill & Radman. Stopped at Uversund 14 ds. through stress of weather.

Brig Annie, (of Liverpool,) Smith, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Mary E. Leighton, Leighton, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Charles Luling & Co.—vessel to J. D. Ward & Co.

Brig Elisabeth, (Fr.,) Ranouf, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to E. Unkart. Crossed the equator Dec. 12 in lat. 42 30.

Schr. Georgie B. McFarland, (of Thomaston,) McFarland, Barcelona 18 ds., with mdse. to Hernandez & Tracey—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Hannah McLoon, (of Rockland,) Keene, Salt Cay, T. I., 10 ds., with salt to order—vessel to H. P. Brown & Co.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Swinburn, Miragoane 13 ds., with logwood to Bird & Boggs—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Marcia Reynolds, Westerdyke, Puerto Cabello 18 ds., with mdse. to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Schr. Priscilla Scribner, (of Milford, Del.,) Dasey, Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar to Bastian, Hoffman & Co.—vessel to A. Dayton & Co.

Schr. George Walker, (of Machias,) Cole, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Rubira & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Marcus Edwards, Church, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to Drew & Buck—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Anna E. Ketchum, Ketchum, Savannah 14 ds., with naval stores and cotton to order—vessel to Evans Ball & Co.

Schr. J. B. Wheaton, Jarvis, Baltimore.

Schr. Rebecca Shepherd, Bayles, Richmond, Va.

WIND—Sundown, light E. S. E.; raining and thick fog.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—The schr. Silver Spray, at this port from St. Michaels, reports, Feb. 9, lat. 37 30, lon. 70 03, fell in with the wreck of the schr. James Wall, waterlogged, dismasted, and abandoned. She was bound from Jacksonville for New-Haven.

PORTLAND, Feb. 14.—The schr. Anna Lyons, Parker's Head, for Philadelphia, put into this port to-day, having struck on the rocks at Cox Head, knocking off fore foot and starting a bad leak. She will go on the dry dock for repairs.

NORFOLK, Feb. 14.—The schr. Harry L. Whitton, Rich, Mobile, for Barcelona, put in here to-day leaking.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 14.—The schr. Robert Woodruff, New-York, for Baracoa, put into this port to-day, with loss of foremast, jibboom, sails, and other damage, sustained during a severe gale.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Feb. 11.—Arr. bark T. K. Weldon, Colson, New-York; brigs Melrose, Greggs, Boston; Alice Parton, Tucker, New-Haven; Premier, (Br.,) Rogers, St. John, N. B.; schrs. Annie Bliss, Simmons, New-York; Elizabeth M. Cook, Cook, Philadelphia; bark Mary Stewart, (Br.,) Penery, Hartlepool, England.

HALIFAX, Feb. 12.—Arr. brig Kingston, (Br.,) Baillie, from Demerara; 13th, bark J. W. Holmes, (Br.,) Holmes, Cardiff; brig Jane E. Hale, (Br.,) Porto Rico. 12th.—Sld. brig Eureka, (Br.,) for Jamaica.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—Arr. brig Cascatelle, Devereaux, Liverpool; schr. Grace Webster, Gales, Portland. Sld. Feb. 12, steamer Memphis, (Br.,) Mellon, (from Liverpool,) New-Orleans; brig Nellie Husted, Brewster, New-York.

LOCKPORT, N. S.—Arr. Feb. 11, schr Creolan, from St. Martins.

SAGUA, Feb. 6.—Arr. brigs Lydia H. Cole, Rose, New-York; Tropic, (Br.,) Baker, St. Thomas; schrs. Josephine Fickett, St. Thomas; Sarah A. Reed, Gupul, do.; Alice A. Sawyer, Cook, do.; Dora M. French, French, do.; Cathie C. Berry, Seavy, Hayti; C. A. Higgins, McIntosh, do. All not at Havana as reported by telegraph.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Sld. Sunbeam, Astrea, Armonia, W. H. Keeney, Alex. Marshall, Emma G. Scammell, Byron, Boritely, Genoa, May Macfarland.

Arr. on the 12th inst., Kings County, Prudhoe, J. P. Whitney, Republic, Saracen, John O' Gaunt, Princess Louise, Julie Ernestine, Medelhad, Ella, (all in the Channel;) on the 13th inst., Blanche, (Capt. Clark) (at Plymouth,) Chasseur, Emma Magdala, Isaac Reed, Colchester, J. A. Thompson, Portia, Agnes Campbell, Addie E. Sleeper, John O' Gaunt, Lameak, Vegar, Caroline Premuda, Sacramento; on the 14th inst., Meloria, (in the Channel,) Tempi, (Temif) Enrico Merello, (the latter at Falmouth,) Angelica.

BRISTOL, Feb. 14.—The steam-ship Arragon, Capt. Symons, from New-York Jan. 30, arr. at this port to-day.

Twenty-fifth Annual Report

OF THE

MANHATTAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway.

Income for the Year 1875.

For premiums, extra premiums, &c.	$1,436,103 17
For interest	586,843 98
For interest, &c., accrued	304,538 90
	$2,327,48[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for claims by death on policies and payment of annuities	$790,451 07	
Paid for dividends, return premiums, purchased policies, and interest on dividend	499,933 20	
Total amount returned to policy holders	$1,290,384 27	
Paid for expenses, salaries, taxes, medical examiners' fees, and commissions	330,607 39	
		$1,6[illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash in bank, Trust Co., and on hand	$55,869 75	
Bonds and mortgages, and interest accrued on same	5,676,007 85	
Loans on policies in force	2,180,500 10	
United States and New-York State stocks	635,710 50	
Real estate, cost	46,035 83	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums deferred, and premiums and interest in course of collection and transmission	398,989 23	
Temporary loans on stocks and bonds (market value of the securities $1,200,000)	904,311 84	
Interest due to date, and all other property	112,519 24	
		10,009,943 34

Gross Assets....$10,009,943 34

HENRY STOKES, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
H. Y. WEMPLE, H. B. STOKES, Assistant Secretaries.

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